THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 21ST AUGUST.

THE OTHER day the *Englishman* charged the Calcutta Corporation with "ingratitude and folly" for not making over to the Port Commissioners the supply of filtered water to the shipping, but to-day our contemporary thinks "the determination not to grant a monopoly of the supply to the Port Commissioners was both wise and just. Whatever profits arise from the disposal of the Municipal water, belong plainly to the Municipal Commissioners, as representing the general rate-payers, and, to give up any such profits to the Port Commissioners, would be to rob the general rate-payer for no good purpose whatever." We congratulate our contemporary on this change of opinion, which we believe is due to the discussion of the subject at the last meeting of the Corporation. Our good brother ought to remember the saying—make no haste but good speed.

IN THE same article our contemporary says that "as regards the ultimate question at issue, the arguments advanced at the last meeting of the Corporation have not in the least shaken his opinion." "But," says he, "from a strictly legal point of view, we admit that the inhabitant of the basti, who contributed to the construction of the works, and is permanently assessed for their maintenance, has a prior right to the outsider who offers to pay for water." And this was what we had urged both in these columns and elsewhere. Our contemporary however continues:

"On the other hand, the town, as a whole, has duties to perform, and interests to conserve, which are independent of legal obligations. Hospitality to temporary dwellers in its midst is one of these duties, and even from the lowest point of view it is to the interest of a commercial community to do all in its power for the comfort of sojourners who, from whatever motive, contribute so greatly to its prosperity as the sailors in the port of Calcutta. We have no doubt whatever that a community that refuses water to those who come to trade with it, shows itself to be deficient in commercial instinct, as well as in hospitality, and undeserving of commercial advancement. We consider that even if the people of the town had to put up with some slight deficiency in consequence, it would be their duty and interest to see that the shipping was supplied.

But there is a good old English saying—charity ought to begin at home!

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* it is now settled that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, ('the young man in training for the Commander-in-Chiefship of the British Army,' as one of the comic papers calls him) will come to India next cold weather, and remain a year or so in the country, some of his time being passed at Simla, or one of the hill stations. The Duke's visit to the East is to form part of the practical military education he has been going through for some years past.

THE INDIAN STANDARD says that in conformity with the recent circular of the Government of India for retrenchment the Chief Commissioner of Oudh has determined to abolish the office of the Collector and Compiler of ancient Sanskrit. So the cause of Sanscrit literature suffers first in the rage for reduction.

WE ARE sorry to learn from the *Pioneer* that Lord Lawrence is suffering severely from cataract. Indeed, when the last mail left, his general health was so indifferent as to occasion considerable anxiety to his friends.

THE PUNJAB is fairly progressing in its University career, but we are sorry to see the local Government is about to cut it short. The Lieutenant Governor thus remarks in his Resolution on the Education Report of the Province:

"The fees now received by the department form a very small portion of its income, while the great mass of students is not from the poorest class—agriculturists or artizans—but from the well-to-do classes of the shop-keepers and officials. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the cost of a college education is out of all proportion to the results attained, and is the more unsatisfactory when funds are so limited, and so much remains to be done in the general diffusion of primary education amongst the masses of the people. The average cost to Government of the education of a boy in a lower class school annually is only 2 annas and 1 pie, while the cost of the education of a boy in a Government college is Rs. 813-10-7, as above noted. The great cost is, of course, due to the high salaries of the Professors and the small number of students under tuition"

The Lieutenant Governor seems to forget that no nation can become great, which cannot put forward its claims to intellectual competition, and intellectual competitors can be trained by colleges only, which are necessarily expensive. It is the nation, which contributes the revenues, and it is for the benefit of the nation the Colleges are maintained.

REFERRING to Female Normal Schools the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab says:

"The truth appears to be that there is at present no general wish for female education in the Punjab, and, consequently, there is but a small demand for school-mistresses: and a large number of those girls who had attained the required standards, and obtained the necessary certificates, have been unable to obtain employment"

Has the bubble burst? What a fuss was made about the success of female education in the Punjab in Sir John Lawrence's time, and how many Punjabis were made Rajas and Rai Bahadurs in recognition of their so-called services to it?

TUESDAY, 22ND AUGUST.

AS CONSIDERABLE interest seems to be taken in the Balham Mystery, we make room for the following abstract:

"Miss Campbell, as Miss Bravo was then, married Captain Ricardo, of the well-known family of that name. He settled on her £40,000, a considerable portion of which was only to come to her after the death of his mother, Lady Catherine Ricardo. Lady Catherine soon died; meanwhile, the Captain took to drinking—he was sick 50 or 60 times a day, he told his wife's mother, who thought nothing of the statement of a drunkard. Finally, he left his wife, and died in the society of a mistress at Colong, where, some people suggest, his remains ought to be exhumed and examined. Before this, her first husband's death, Mrs. Ricardo had renewed with Dr. Gully, the head of a once famous hydropathic establishment at Malvern, an acquaintance which began when he had attended her medically at the early age of 12. And now comes upon the scene a new actor, or actress. A Mrs. Cox, in Jamaica was brought into business relations with a gentleman, who, when she came to England, recommended her to his English partner, Mr. Joseph Bravo, the step-father of the unfortunate man recently deceased, and he behaved very kindly to her. Mrs. Cox became a governess, and the parent of one of her pupils was a Mr. Brooks, who was the solicitor of Mrs. Ricardo. Mrs. Ricardo happened to be staying at Mrs. Brooks', and, being a young and pretty widow of ample means, she asked Mrs. Cox, whom she often saw at Mrs. Brooks', to come and stay with her as her companion. Dr. Gully was also a visitor at Mrs. Brooks', but whether he suggested to Mrs. Ricardo, whom he visited then, the companionship of Mrs. Cox, does not appear. Mrs. Cox accepted the proposal, and it seems to have been all the more necessary that Mrs. Ricardo should have had with her a female companion because her intimacy with Dr. Gully, a man old enough to be her father, had become so close that her own mother refused to have anything to say to her for years on account of its questionable appearance. Mrs. Ricardo took a house at Streatham; Dr. Gully took another near her, and the three—Mrs. Ricardo, Mrs. Cox, and Dr. Gully—once travelled together in Italy. From Streatham Mrs. Ricardo removed to the Priory at Balham, the scene of the catastrophe now being investigated. Dr. Gully again took a house near her, and so great now was their intimacy that he had at one time in his possession the pass key of the Priory door. While this was going on, Mrs. Ricardo one day drove Mrs. Cox to Mrs. Joseph Bravo's. There she was seen by his step-son, Mr. Charles Bravo, who fell in love with her, and soon afterwards married her. Before the marriage, Mrs. Ricardo told her second husband something, at least about the intimacy with Dr. Gully, and declared that she would never see his face again. Their reciprocal presents, and, with them, the pass key of the Priory door, were returned. But Dr. Gully still remained in the same house, although it is said in evidence that Mrs. Bravo offered to pay his rent if he would remove. There is no proof that, in the interval between the marraige to Mr. Bravo and his death Mrs. Bravo ever broke her promise not to see Dr. Gully again. But there is proof that he saw Mrs. Cox, and that, on the occasion of Mrs. Bravo's miscarriage, he sent her, through Mrs. Cox, a bottle of laurel water, to give her sleep. Then, it is also proved that a coachman who had been in Dr. Gully's employment, and, after having passed from that to Mrs. Ricardo's had been discharged by Mr. Bravo soon after his marriage, purchased, six years before, for his horses tartar emetic, the poison of which Mr. Bravo died. The present object of those who are pursuing the investigation on the part of the Crown seems further to be to prove that Mrs. Bravo was dissatisfied with her husband because he wished to curtail her expenditure although almost all their income was derived from her money. She was fond of stimulants, too, and Mr. Bravo had been heard to say that he wished to break her of the habit of taking them. To a former mistress of his, at Maidenhead, he paid away, as an annuity for herself and as a provision for the education of their child, a considerable portion of his own income, which, independently of Mrs. Bravo's, was not a large one. Lastly, it is proved that, though he was kind to Mrs. Cox, he had expressed an intention of dismissing her, as too expensive a luxury."

The jury has returned an open verdict of murder.

THE GALLANT EDITOR of the *Civil and Military Gazette* comes to the rescue of his country-women by shewing up French women. He quotes M. Michelet, who affirms that no one "can have failed to remark the gradual but rapid separation of the two sexes in France. They appear to have nothing in common, neither ideas nor interests. There is no sympathy between them, scarcely mutual forbearance. They are coming to regard each other not only as necessary evils, but as natural enemies, restrained only by the force of circumstances from coming into collision. The domestic hearth is cold, the family dinner a silent meal; and, at night, each retires to a separate chamber." With all deference we submit that two blacks cannot make one white.

PROFESSOR CHILDERS is dead. He was one of the most eminent Pali scholars of his time, and his 'Pali Dictionary,' published only a few months ago, was universally recognized as a masterpiece of scholarly research and brilliant erudition. He was a few years ago appointed Professor of Pali to the London University College and assistant librarian to the India office. Professor Childers was in his thirty-eighth year at the time of his death.

REFRRING to the birth of a son to Lord Lytton at Simla a Madras contemporary says that this occurrence in the Viceregal family is almost unparallelled in the annals of this country. Warren Hastings, Lord Cornwallis, Marquis Wellesly, Lord Minto, the Marquis of Hastings, Earl Amherst, Lord William Bentinck, Lord Auckland, Lord Ellenborough, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning, Lord Elgin, Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook had, while Governor General or Viceroy, no children born to them. The only precedent is that of Sir John Shore, whose eldest son (the present Lord Teignmouth,) was born while Sir John was Governor General. The author of this interesting research deserves a reward.

SAKUNTOLA, OR THE STORY OF THE FATAL RING has, we read, been performed with great success in the National Theatre at Berlin. It was given with the arrangements of Freiherr von Wolzogen, the Intendant of the Theatre at Schwerin. Kalidasa's beautiful and heart-stirring drama—which, in Goethe's words, "contains Heaven and Earth in its name"—has been oftener translated and edited in Germany than anywhere else, the tenderness of its sentiments being appreciated by large classes of the reading and play-going public. Some years ago, this ancient Hindu drama was performed at Schwerin, and in other German theatres, and it seems it is to have now a fresh run.

ON THE neutral ground of science, a better feeling is growing up between Germany and France. The Berlin Academy of Sciences has just elected M. Garcin de Tassy, the distinguished Orientalist, whose specialty is Arabic and Indian languages and literature, as its corresponding member.

THE EXHIBITION of the Prince of Wales' Indian presents is so popular that upwards of £300 in silver and £100 in copper is weekly "taken at the doors."

WEDNESDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

THE ATHENÆUM states that Mr. John Dacosta, late senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Ashburner and and Co., of this city, is about to publish a pamphlet on the Financial condition of India, especially addressed to Indian bondholders and other persons interested in the subject. A preface, recommending the pamphlet to the consideration of the public, will bear the signatures of Sir George Cambell, Sir Charles Wingfield, and other Indian authorities Mr. Dacosta is a disinterested worker in the cause of Indian reform.

IN FORWARDING the new Act relative to the Queen's title, the Secretary of State thus addresses the Viceroy and Governor General in Council:

"This act on the part of Her Majesty is a formal and emphatic expression, for which it seemed to the Queen that the opportunity was eminently suitable, of the favorable sentiments which she has always entertained towards the Princes and People of India. I request that Your Excellency will proclaim throughout Her Majesty's Indian Dominions, in a manner suitable to Her gracious intention the addition which has been made to the Royal Style and Titles."

THE LUCKNOW WITNESS gives a sketch of the life and career of Prince Bismarck from which we take the following facts. Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck was born April 1st, 1815, at Schonhausen. He was sent in his sixth year to an educational institute at Berlin; and passed on from one school to another till he entered the University of Gottingen in 1832. Here he was wild and fond of fun. But in the spring of 1835 he succeeded in passing his Jurisprudence examination, and entered upon the practice of the law. He does not appear to have done much at the bar, taking but little interest in the profession, and in 1839 he entered upon the management of the family estates in Pomerania

which his father relinquished to him. His first participation in political life was in 1847, when he appeared at the General Assembly of Prussia as Deputy for the Provincial Assembly, and made a sharp speech against the Liberals, which had an important effect. He sat as Deputy in the Prussian Assembly during the period of 1847-50, and was the unflinching champion of the King against the radical, revolutionary tendencies which were at that time surging through Europe. He was for eight years Prussian Ambassador at Frankfort, and become more and more thoroughly convinced that Prussia's only safety was in breaking up the old Federal alliance, which enabled Austria, its head, to use all the smaller German States to promote her own projects. From 1859 to 1862 he was Ambassador at St. Petersburg; in the latter year he was transferred for a short time to Paris, but very soon recalled to Berlin by King William, and placed at the head of the Government. It was now that his great career as constitutional statesman properly began. He was now President of the Ministry and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and on the Parliamentary battle field of Europe he became before long the foremost actor. His great project to deliver North Germany from Austrian oppression was carried steadily forward. But though to this end really aggressive, he constantly contrived to give his proceedings a defensive character. The conquest of Schleswig-Holstein in 1863 by Prussia led to further complications between her and Austria, and the relations between them became finally so unpleasant that in 1866 both prepared actively for the war, which they saw must come. The splendid victory of Sadowa soon settled matters as Bismarck wished, and established Prussia as the supreme power. The next measure which occupied him between 1866 and 1870 was the consolidation of the North German Confederation, by which Prussia's position became vastly strengthened, and her interests thoroughly secured. Then came the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. As one result of this war, all the minor Governments and princes now freely held out their hands to Prussia as the natural leader and chief h pe of Germany. So that what was began in 1866 was triumphantly finished in 1871. Bismarck became Chancellor of the Confederation, and his master, German Emperor Another struggle remained, that between the German State and the Roman Church. The Chancellor took hold of it with the same vivid comprehension of the real issues, and prosecuted it with the same vigor and success that had marked the privious contests. Such has been the career of the man, who is now virtually the Dictator of Europe.

IT IS STATED that a general Geographical Congress is to be held in Brussels on the 11th of September. It will consider the subject of an inter-national scientific expedition to Central Africa.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Babu Entteynarain Sing of Benares. He was connected with the Benares Raj Family. He was a man of great wealth and large benefactions. He was highly respected by the native community of North India.

WE ARE glad to learn that the telegram about the dangerous illness of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore was a miserable hoax. The enlightened and amiable Prince is reported to be in excellent health.

THURSDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

THE FOLLOWING is from a correspondent:

"A respectable gentleman was summoned as a witness to depose to some facts in connection with a case in the Moonsiff's Court at Bassirhat. He acted in due compliance with the summons, and his examination as a witness being over, he requested the Court to order the party at whose instance he was called, to give him, in addition to his travelling charge, a fee of Rs. 16 which, he said, he was, as a pleader by profession, entitled to by virtue of an order of the High Court.

Probably such a request was now for the first time laid before the Moonsiff, who was taken by surprise, he would not comply with it until the witness could show him the order; unfortunately the witness was not prepared to give the number and date of it to satisfy the Moonsiff. When he found to his utter disappointment that the Court was inexorable and would not listen to his repeated requests, he cursed his star, and slowly and silently retraced his steps with a sigh that heaved the very bottom of his heart.

[redacted] KRISHNAGHUR Correspondent sends us the following:

"Some years ago, a native doctor, in charge of the Government dispensary at K——, fell in love with a sister of a zemindar of that place, and eloped with her, without giving a pin for his service.

It is needless to mention here in detail for the delectation of our readers, how the interesting process of secret love was stopped up between the pair. But this much I may say that the doctor had a free access to the domestic hearth of the zemindar for his having had some family connection in the place which is the residence of his maternal uncle; but he abused the privilege by seducing the widow lady of "sweet seventeen," thus casting an indelible stigma on the family to which she belonged.

The man then took her off to Calcutta and being hunted down by the aggrieved party, left her there to rue her fate. The lady then went to Benares where she is still leading a life of shame; while her seducer went to Assam and entered the service of some tea company as native doctor.

But, unfortunately for him, an idea lately arose in his mind, of returning to the scene of his debauchery; and no sooner he came back than the zemindar was instigated by his nephew, to murder him. After a little hesitation, his consent was partly given to the deed, which was perpetrated by a servant, who had been paid Rs. 50 for it, with a promise to pay him another 50, when it would be done.

On the 14th July, the hired murderer lay in an ambush, near a bathing ghat, and when the murdered was going to bathe, he at first tried to brain him with his club, and missing in his aim, gave a hit over his spleen and then took to his heels. The man died within 13 hours. The corpse having been sent to the native doctor at Chooadangah for post mortem examination, he reported that the death had resulted from the rupture of his spleen which was of a diseased nature.

The murderer was charged with a grievous hurt and sentenced by Mr. Skrine to two years rigorous imprisonment, and the zemindar was fined Rs. 500, as an abetor. His nephew escaped scot-free, for want of evidence in support of his guilt."

OUR AMPTA Correspondent reports that disastrous consequences have followed the breach in the Goojepore bund to the extent of about 100 feet. Sixty thousand bighas of paddy field have been laid under water too deep to afford any hope of their running out or diminishing by evaporation in time for amending the mischief done.

WE HAVE received another complaint against the Chinsurah Mahomedan Hostel and this time it is against the Superintendent. The eating arrangements of the Hostel are said to be very unsatisfactory —stale meat and rice profusely mixed with gravel.

ALL THE information we can make room for the "Poor Student" from Baranagore is that the test examination of private students preparing for the Entrance Examination of 1876 will be held at the office of Inspector of Schools Presidency Circle, No. 22 Chowringhee. They are required to produce a certificate from some respectable persons testifying to their character. The examination will be held on the 20th October and following days, admission fee Rs. 2.

THE FOLLOWING is the sequel of the phenomenon referred to by our Muksodpore Correspondent on the 10th instant:

"The home-steads of three husbandmen which were closely connected with one another occupying about an acre of land with their appurtenances were, all on a sudden, seen tottering as if under the effects of a violent earthquake. In fact the dwellers took it for granted there was an earthquake, when loud calls from their distant neighbours to seek safety by flight warned them of their danger. The fabrics seemed to the beholders to be gradually sinking down. In a trice as it were the land on which the houses stood were at once detached from the main land and submerged. And what was firm inhabited land was converted into a whirlpool. The inmates of the houses had just time to step on firm ground. No human lives were lost but a large number of cattle and other domestic animals were destroyed including all that the man possessed. The river Padma is scarcely a mile distant from the scene of havock."

FRIDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen have been nominated Additional Members of the Bombay Legislative Council: The Honourable Major General Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, the Honourable Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, the Honourable Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, the Honourable Donald Graham, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq. The second and third have been re-appointed. The last-named gentleman had, we believe, once refused the appointment. He is one of the cleverest natives of Bombay.

THE BELIEF, says the *Pioneer*, is gaining ground in London that the Secretary of State for India will recommend the Viceroy to appoint a Special Commission on the Berar Question, consisting of three military or civil officers named by the Supreme Government, three legal members of the High Court of Calcutta, and three Europeans or Natives for the Nizam. The Commission, it is asserted, will assemble at Hyderabad next cold season, and will report direct to the Viceroy. Under these arrangements the Duke of Sutherland and Sir George Bowyer will postpone their respective motions in the Houses of Lords and Commons. If this statement be correct, Sir Salar Jung's mission has not been fruitless.

BERAR has a Native Director of Public Instruction, and now another Native gentleman Mr. Shriram Bhikaji Jatar, B.A., has been appointed Educational Inspector in the province. This gentleman is very highly spoken of by the Bombay Press.

THE PRACTICAL MAGAZINE, we quote the *Indu Prokash*, states that steam tram-car engines have been introduced into Paris. The engine, it is stated, having its framework like a part of a tram-car, causes no alarm or tremor to horses, makes no noise, emits no smoke or steam, passes round a sharp corner without danger at its usual speed which is about 10 miles an hour, can be pulled up almost instantaneously, five feet being quite enough between brake and stand-still, and above all costs appreciably less than horses. By and bye these cars we dare say will be introduced in India.

ACCORDING to a Kurrachi telegram Mr. Pope, who was charged with causing a grievous hurt to a native and which had resulted in the poor man's death, has been acquitted of the charge. But he was pronounced guilty of causing simple hurt and fined Rs. 500. We hope a full report of the case will be published.

SOME NEW SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS have been opened at Neriad. It is rumoured that the Gaikwar's Government contemplate opening a mill at Baroda. There is one feature in the opening ceremony connected with these Mills, which calls for notice. Our contemporary of *Native Opinion* says "that it has become the fashion among us to christen engines with breaking bottles of champagne. We do not know why this very English ceremony should be observed by the natives of this country." We say *ditto*.

DOES THE READER wish to know why Lord Ellenborough refused to read Indian papers? It was because he would not inhale such noxious stuff as this:

"The Infant Son of the Viceroy.—In order to assist the Young Hopeful hereafter in remembering the leading incidents at the time of his birth, which occupied his father's attention, the infant son and heir of the Viceroy should be named Fuller Leeds-Syce-Trains-Simila-Silver-Salisbury-Bulwer-Lytton.—*Madras Mail, Aug.* 15."

So even the Viceroy does not escape the low personalities of the Anglo-Indian Press.

CHEAP JOURNALISM does not pay whether in England or in India. In London only the *Telegraph* stands out, while in Calcutta the pice papers have dropped off one by one. In Bombay the *Indian Statesman* is in the hands of the Official Assignee. It was established by Mr. Robert Knight, and was in the beginning full of promise, but it appears that in Bombay there is no room for three dailies.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA notifies that the Sea Customs Revenue shall henceforth be administered in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, all communications relating thereto being addressed to that department.

A WRITER in the *World* says that it was no less a personage than H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who was the informant of Lord Salisbury about the ill-treatment of natives by Europeans in India. He writes: "H. R. H., I hear, has steadily set his face against the use of such words as 'niggers' applied to natives, and has let every one about him know that he will not in any way allow Her Majesty's subjects in India to be treated as anything but equals."

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE. It is stated that a chemist has discovered a means of petrifying dead bodies. By this process he can make them as hard and as smooth as ivory. It will then render memorial status superfluous.

HOW INDIAN REVENUES are taken care of by the Secretary of State will be seen from the following statement of pensions given to India House officers, which we take from the *Englishman*:

	Salary	*Pension.*
Mr. J. C. Mason ...	1,430	1,430
„ E. D. Bourdillon ...	1,200	1,000
„ J. N. Dillon ...	900	700
„ J. E. Cochrane ...	1,000	1,000
„ W. C. Deeds ...	900	700
„ J. Courtenay ...	875	700
„ J. E. Boucher ...	1,000	980
„ C. Crawford ...	850	800
„ W. Downing ...	500	375
„ W. V. Andrews ...	303	202
	£8,958	£7,807

The average length of service of these gentlemen was 32½ years; and their average age upon retirement 51. Their full average salary was nearly £900 a year, and their average pension nearly £800. And the poor Indian tax-payer suffers!

SATURDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

LIKE CASHMERE SHAWLS Cashmere carpets, we are glad to notice, are coming into fashion in Europe. The London Correspondent of the *Bengalee* says that the patterns which have already been received, and are now on sale, in "the Punjab and Cashmere Agency" are excellent, and have been highly approved. These carpets are being woven to the order of an enterprising English gentleman who has received a concession for a term of years from the Maharaja of Cashmere, who is anxious to secure suitable employment for the artisans thrown out of employ by the diminution in the demand for shawls.

MISS ANNA ATMARAM, daughter of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, of Bombay, has arrived in England and is now the guest of Professor Monier Williams.

BOTH THE *Englishman* and the *Indian Daily News* call attention to the vagaries of the new collecting establishment of the Calcutta Municipality. The general complaint, we hear, is that the new sircars do not call more than once, and if for some reason

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or other the rate-payer cannot pay at the first call he is served with a notice of demand, which carries a fee of one rupee, and threatened with the pains and penalties of distress.

THE PIONEER says that, on the 16th instant, Gunner William Buckland, of the F—11th, R. A. at Sagar, was committed by the Cantonment Magistrate for trial to the Court of Sessions on the charge of voluntarily causing hurt to a punkah coolie, who after being struck by the gunner, died from the rupture of the spleen. Bail was taken, with two sureties, in a sum of Rs. 500. The case will be tried by the Commissioner, Jabalpur Division, at the next Sessions to be held at Sagar.

ACCORDING to the *East* one of the Fouzdari Mukhtears at Commillah having instituted a civil action for damages, against Mr. Johnstone, the late Assistant Magistrate of the place, for having insulted him in open Court, by ordering a peon to turn him out by the neck, the Civil Court has passed a modified decree against the Assistant Magistrate having held his reasons for such conduct unjustifiable. We hope this case will receive due attention from Government. Official discipline seems to be at a discount

DR. MONIER WILLIAMS, in a speech at the Royal Asiatic Society, said: "He was sorry to say that during his tour in India, he found there was a great separation, almost a gulf, between the English officials and natives and he thought that anything that tended to draw the two countries together, and especially to draw young Indians into contact with young Englishmen, was very desirable." We doubt whether the drawing of young Indians to England will remedy the evil.

THE INDIAN TRIBUNE says that Babu Nobinchunder Rai, who has been lately appointed as Pay-Master of the Rajputana State Railway, will have only the rank and pay of an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade. It is the old story of the crime of color.

THE HIGH COURT, says the Calcutta Correspondent of the above paper, has given judgment in the Tippera Raj case. The judgment is against the claimant, *i. e.* the plaintiff in the case One of the pleas set up by the defendant was that the British Courts had no jurisdiction to try a case which involved a question of title to an independent territory Mr. Justice Macpherson held that the British Courts had jurisdiction to try a suit of this nature. In fact the Tippera Rajas from the earliest times on various occasions submitted to the jurisdiction of the Municipal Courts of British India and it was too late now for them to raise a question of that kind. The litigation, it is estimated, has cost the parties more than 4 lakhs of rupees.

WE PUBLISHED the following in our issue of the 14th instant:

"While the Lieutenant-Governor has cut down the general educational expenditure of the province by four lacs per annum, His Honor, it is said, has offered to maintain 100 Eurasian boys as boarders at the Doveton College chiefly at the expense of the State. We do not quite understand the logical sequence of the educational policy of Government—rob Peter to pay Paul—starve Native Schools to provide for 100 Eurasian boys as boarders!"

The *Indian Daily News*, which had reproduced the paragraph, now corrects it in the following particulars. Our contemporary says:

"In the first place, Sir, Richard Temple had not reduced the Government grants for native colleges, and in the second place he is not going to support 100 boarders at the Doveton College,

We did not say that Sir Richard has reduced "the Government grants for Native Colleges"—we said that he has ordered the reduction of general education expenditure by 4 lacks, and this is not denied. As for his proposal to maintain 100 Eurasian boys as boarders at the Doveton College chiefly at the expense of Government we took the statement from the morning papers, and cannot say how far it is true. Our contemporary says that the Lieutenant Governor asked the Doveton College authorities on what terms they would receive 100 Eurasian boys of poor parents as *day scholars*. We have not the slightest objection to this proposal; what we could not reconcile to our minds was that the Government should reduce general education expenditure by 4 lacks, and in the same breath should offer to pay for the free education of Eurasian boys.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 19th August.—The Turkish defeat by the Montenegrins is confirmed. It was a great loss to the Turks in consequence of being unprovided with artillery.

21st—According to unofficial Servian despatches, the Nisch Army had been attacked by the Turks, who, however, were repulsed near Alexinatz.

22nd—Since the 16th, the Turks have been attacking the Servian line between Alexinatz and Banja, and yesterday the Servians retreated. A decisive battle is expected at Alexinatz. Rumoured mediation of powers shortly.

23rd—According to Servian official despatches Turks have attacked and been repulsed before Alexinatz the Gurgosovatz forces have withdrawn to Nissa and Servians occupied that place, large numbers of Volunteers joining the Servians from Russia including officers and soldiers. Russia permitting, further accounts published of Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria.

24th—Severe fighting continues before Alexinatz. The position of the Servians according to their official despatches maintained, *Daily News* correspondent, Servian head-quarters, states Servian position critical, Asserted also from the same source Servian war party is on ascendant, though Prince Milan inclined for peace. Nikita re-entered Montenegro and proceeding to Albania.

Lisbon, 19th August.—Financial crisis has occurred in Portugal. Several banks have stopped.

Bombay, 18th August.—In a speech at Falmouth Lord Northbrook declared the supposition that our policy towards Porte may affect power in India to be purely imaginary. Lord Northbrook approved the decision of the Government not to attempt a remedy to counteract the fall in silver. Since the return of Prince Milan to Belgrade a strong peace movement in Belgrade.

THE SATURDAY EVENING ENGLISHMAN, in the dearth of topics for its hebdomedal lucubrations, reverts to the letter of the silly youth, who the other day wrote to the papers, because he thought himself aggrieved at having been ordered by Mr Sutcliffe's bearer to keep quiet in his class. The publication of the letter was bad enough, but we never thought that the editors of the *Friend of India*, of the *Statesman*, of the *Englishman*, and of the *Saturday Evening* issue of the last, should have fallen into hysterics from so trivial a cause, and kept up so continuous a fusilade to knock down so insignificant a gnat. Their action evinces a phase of race-feeling the existence of which is much to be deplored. Boys must be boys, and whether they make a noise in their class in Bengal or create such a howl as to render it impossible for the Oxford University to hold its annual convocation, the conduct is purely boyish, and none but the malicious or the mischievously-disposed would attribute it to race peculiarities, and conclude that the Indian educational system produces only a race of mad men. It would seem that in the silly season even some of the wisest become silly.

WE DO not always agree with those who hold that the Government is bound in all cases to explain the reasons for dismissing its inferior servants. It is always to be assumed that the reasons are good and yet their disclosure inexpedient. But there are exceptions, especially when the dismissing officer holds a subordinate post and may not be strictly just and impartial. Our Banda correspondent notices that since the appointment of Dr. Joseph Dackbonegg, from 28th November 1875 he has summarily dismissed 17 burkundazes, whose services range from 2 months to 18 years, without assigning any reason for his action. It is said that 7 out of these 17 men were from 10 to 18 years in the service.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a projected Association in Bombay to be called the "Oriental Loan Association" Limited. The Association will start with a capital of Rs. 5,00,000 in 25,000 shares of Rs. 20 each fully paid up. Its object is the advance of temporary loans to persons requiring them on good security.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of June 1876. 2. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. VII, July 1876. 3. A Missionary Scandal, being remarks on the annual report of the Loodhiana mission, for 1875, by R. Ghosha, Ambala. 4. Abasur Surojini or poems composed during leisure-hours, in Bengali, by Rajkissen Roy. 5. Propositions laid before the Public Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association connected with Mr. Dadabhai Naorojis papers on the condition of India. 6. Memorial of the Zemindars and others of Tirhoot against the Joint Estates' Management Bill. 7. Subda Kulpadruma or the Sanskrit Dictionary of the late Sir Raja Radhakant Deb Bahadoor second edition, Vol, V., No. 9 and Vol. VI. Nos. 1 to 3. 8. Bunga Mahila, Vol. II. No. IV. for Srabun 1283 B. E. 9. Dr Payne's memorandum on the Health Statistics of Calcutta for the month of July 1876.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1876.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

A CONTEMPORARY has anticipated us by likening the coming imperial assemblage at Delhi to the Rajshui Yogya of the Pandavas. The reader of the Mahavaratha doubtless remembers the glowing account given in that immortal classic of the grand ceremony celebrated by Yudishthir, the chief of the Pandavas. It was a ceremony of coronation, to which he invited the princes and chiefs of different states of the Indian continent, and great were the rejoicings made on that auspicious occasion. The ceremony was held at Indraprastha, which is now identified with Delhi. On that classic spot will be held on the 1st day of the new year a similar ceremony by the representative of the present Empress of India. Delhi is a place of historic renown; great as it was in the days of the Pandavas, it was made still more great under the Mogul Empire. It was from this city where seated on the peacock throne the Great Mogul used to issue his mandates. The antiquity and political importance of Delhi have probably led our beloved Sovereign or her ministers to select it for the proclamation of her new title. Opinions differ as to the propriety of this selection. Calcutta is the capital of the British Empire in the East, and the fortunes of the English Raj have been identified with it. It is the Rome of Asia, where crowned heads and titled persons ought to look to to do homage to the representative of Her Britannic Majesty. It cannot be denied that it detracts from the importance of Calcutta as the Capital of the Empire that the grandest ceremony ever held by the English in this country should be held in the defunct capital of the Great Mogul. Possibly the selection of Delhi has been suggested by a notion that Empress Victoria is now both *de facto* and *de jure* the successor of the Great Mogul, and that the seat of the Mogul Empire is therefore a legitimate place for the Proclamation of the British Empire in the East. But the British Empire is not a new fact. The Mogul Empire had long ceased to exist, and the Emperor of Delhi since the acquisition of India by the English was an historical fiction. But all traces of the imperial dynasty of the Great Mogul were swept away by the hurricane of the Sepoy Mutiny. The last of the race expiated his infidelity in Rangoon. The political associations of Delhi were thus closed by a gross act of treachery and rebellion. We cannot believe that it is intended to revive in the minds of the princes and peoples of India the memories of Delhi as the seat of the Mogul Empire or as the closing scene of the drama of the imperial life of the past dynasty. If political considerations have led our Government to select Delhi for the coming demonstration, we are constrained to say that we cannot congratulate it upon the choice made. Why should the recognized capital of the British Empire in the East have been ignored for a ceremony, the like of which has not occurred in the annals of British India? Perhaps it is not a political idea, which has led to the selection. Perhaps it is a consideration for the Native Princes, which has led to the choice. Many of these Princes were put to great expense lately by being invited to Calcutta to do honor to the Prince of Wales, and the Viceroy may have been moved to select for the coming ceremony a place which would be nearer to them, and which had also a great historical renown. If such has been the consideration, which has influenced the Viceroy and Her Majesty's Government in this matter, it is reasonable and just. One thing, however, strikes us, which has apparently not been thought of. When Queen Victoria assumed the direct Government of India, the Royal Proclamation was not read at one place only; it was simultaneously read at all the chief towns of India. We have not heard whether the same course will be followed on the present occasion. The Delhi Durbar is intended for the great princes, and chiefs and magnates of the country; of course the people around will carry a vivid impression of what they will see, but the Proclamation ought to be general and to be made with some ceremony. The course followed when the Royal Proclamation of 1858 was published is a good precedent.

Lord Lytton brings special qualifications for the performance of the ceremony, which it is his duty as the representative of the Sovereign to celebrate, He unites to a knowledge of the Court life of Europe an acquaintance with the manners and customs of orientals as he saw them in Turkey, and as a man of imagination he cannot lack the faculty of adapting his knowledge to the circumstances in which he is placed. It is said that His Lordship will not allow questions of precedence to be raised; nothing could be more desirable than that, if it could only be

managed without giving offence to the princes. The arrangements already notified will be fully equal to the importance and grandeur of the occasion. In one respect, however, the British Government cannot approach the oriental idea. It is a part of oriental ceremonies on auspicious occasions whether in the case of a private individual or a sovereign to distribute food and alms to the poor, to distinguish the learned, and to honor the pious. Now, the British Government does not understand or appreciate this sort of hospitality. A Hindu sovereign would on such an occasion remit taxes for a year or so, give presents to all comers who may ask for alms, and load the learned and pious Brahmins with presents, while there would be feasting for days and days. The reader of the Mahavaratha knows how the stream of hospitality and charity flowed when Yudishthir celebrated the *Rajshui Yogya*. And what was Yudishthir's wealth and power compared with those of Empress Victoria? There is of course this difference—the national treasury was the private treasury of the Indian ruler, whereas the English Sovereign of India has no personal claim upon the public exchequer. The public revenue is received as a public trust, and Her Majesty claims no right to disburse it for her own pleasure or according to her own ideas and wishes. Our Government cannot therefore imitate oriental rulers in the pomp and circumstance of state ceremonies, and we do not wish that it should do so. It has a code of its own, which is in conformity with the dictates of modern civilization, and which the people of India have begun to understand. But our Government can distinguish this auspicious occasion with some other acts of grace. As His Excellency has resolved to invite the Native Chiefs and Princes, it would be graceful if he would ask some of those loyal natives who rendered distinguished services to the State during the Mutiny of '57, the leading landlords and merchants of each province, and the learned Pundits, Moulavis, and eminent English scholars, and allow them to make loyal offerings in prose or verse. Such a gathering of the intellect of India at the imperial assemblage would be a novel feature, which will be highly appreciated. It would of course be expensive, for the expenses of men of the learned class ought certainly to be paid for by the State, but the moral and political effect would be very great. If some of them could be distinguished by some honor, it would be still more graceful. When they will return home they will carry the most pleasant reminiscenes of the Rajshui Yogya of Empress Victoria, and if they be honored with some tokens of imperial favor, they will transmit the same to their posterity with joy and pride. They and their children and children's children will cherish the Victoria day if we may so call it with a satisfaction and pride, which those only can appreciate, who know with what tenacity do the descendants of those houses, which flourished in the days of the Great Mogul, still cling to the traditions or memories of the connection of their families, however slight, with the Court of Delhi or Moorshedabad. Lord Lytton seems to understand the epoch in which he lives, and has recognized the importance of the Press in the programme of the coming Durbar. His Excellency proposes to entertain the Press in a special camp. This compliment is duly appreciated by the Press. In England the Press is regarded as the Fourth Estate, but in India it is the Second Estate. In this country there are but two Estates; the Government is the First Estate, and the Press is the Second Estate, and the First Estate honors itself by honoring the Second Estate. Similarly we submit the learned of India ought to be honored on this auspicious occasion. After a century and a quarter of English rule India is honored with a title, which her sovereign is graciously taking in connection with her name, and nothing will give greater satisfaction to her loyal subjects than to see that the ceremony of the proclamation of the new title is performed in a form and manner in unison with their ideas, sentiments, and traditions.

JUDICIAL REFORM.

THE administration of justice is at once the strongest and weakest point of British rule in India. We consider it the strongest point, because the quality of justice administered by the British Government is immeasurably superior to what was dispensed under the Mahomedan rulers of the country. Under the Mahomedans Justice was a lottery; the man with the largest purse had the best advantage; the channels through which the stream of justice flowed were not always pure, and the result was that the strong preyed over the weak, the rich over the poor. All this has, however, been changed by the English, though not to the extent which the people had been led to expect from the superior intelligence, civilization, and power of organization of their new masters. Settled law, based on just and enlightened principles; regularly organized courts, presided over by experienced officers paid on a scale sufficient to place them above temptation; an educated bar assisting the bench; all these have greatly contributed to enhance the quality of justice administered by the British Government in India. The contrast as a matter of course struck the imagination of our grandfathers, who remembered the vagaries and oppressions of Mahomedan rule, and who were therefore exceedingly grateful to the English for the happy change they brought about. But the present generation of Indians do not remember the olden days except as traditions, and they naturally compare the administration of justice under the British Government with the standard which they find in English books and in England itself. Compared with that standard the system followed in this country appears to be quite a deformity. It is true that some of the laws enacted in British India are in advance of those prevalent in England. Our Penal Code is decidedly superior to the criminal laws of England. Our Civil Procedure Code is undeniably an improvement compared with the cumbrous and dilatory processes of England. But there is a fatal weakness in the judicial system of British India—the defective agency charged with the administration of justice. The laws may be good, but unless those who administer them are competent to interpret them rightly and satisfactorily, they serve no good purpose. It is certainly humiliating to observe that although the English have held the reins of government in this country for a century and a quarter, they have not been able to place the administration of justice on such a satisfactory footing as would commend itself to their own approval, not to say to the legitimately increasing aspirations of the people. We admit that repeated attempts have been made for improvement, and that considerable improvement has been effected, but it still falls far short of what ought to be done, and what our Government is pledged to do.

It affords us great satisfaction to notice that our present Chief Justice has taken up the subject in right earnest. His Lordship has recorded a minute on the reform of the Mofussil Courts, which deserves the most attentive consideration of all, who feel interested in the efficient administration of justice in this country. Although new to the country the fresh English mind of Sir Richard Garth has at once hitted upon the blots, which disfigure our judicial system, and he has handled the subject with an ability, practical sound sense, and large-mindedness, which challenge admiration. His Lordship has not minced matters, and although we can easily believe that his outspokenness and earnestness may not be liked by those, whose interest it is to conceal the present defects, we can assure him that he has laid the people under great obligation by his determination to secure them an agency for the administration of justice, which will at once command their respect and confidence. The subject, we admit, is difficult; there are serious considerations both personal and financial to be looked to, but we do hope that Sir Richard Garth will not rest satisfied until the reform so devoutly wished for on all sides be consummated. We cannot do better than give the salient points of Sir Richard's minute. His Lordship thus begins:

Amongst the many defects of our appellate system, there are two to which I desire to invite particular attention, as being more especially connected with my present purpose. I allude—

1*st*—To the present law of special appeals, which has been condemned for years past by a succession of our most distinguished Judges—and

2*ndly*—To the acknowledged weakness of our Appellate Courts in the mofussil.

This last, as it seems to me, is by far the worst evil of the two.

Special appeals are indeed an imperfect and most unsatisfactory means of redress against the erroneous decisions of the Courts of First Instance. They involve a sad waste of time, and money, and judicial power. They are for the most part a delusion to the suitor, who supposes, and has some right to suppose, that when he appeals to the highest tribunal in the country, he will at least have his case thoroughly sifted and considered; and lastly, they lead to many inconveniences in the High Court itself, which it is needless for our present purpose to discuss.

But beyond this, I am not aware that special appeals are productive of any actual mischief; and in some cases, no doubt, they enable the High Court to do at least partial justice.

5. But the weakness of the Lower Appellate Courts is an evil of a much more serious character. The very essence of an Appellate Court is that it should be superior to the Court of First Instance, and strong enough to correct its errors;—and if it is not so, it is worse than us less.

6. In deciding questions of fact, the Court of First Instance has great advantages over the Appellate Court. It takes the evidence first-hand; it has opportunities of examining the witnesses, and has many more means of judging of the value of their testimony, and generally of the merits of the case, than an Appeal Court, which only sees the evidence second-hand, imperfectly taken down in writing by an Officer of the Lower Court. Unless, therefore, the Appellate Court is decidedly the stronger of the two, the probability is, that the First Court is more likely to form a correct judgment than the second, and consequently that an appeal will produce more harm than good;—and yet I fear, it can hardly be denied that now and for some time past, the Appellate Courts in the mofussil are not stronger than the Courts of First Instance.

Sir Richard extracts the following opinions in support of his position:

"It appears to me that the evidence clearly shows that it cannot, by any means, be affirmed, that an appeal from a Subordinate to a District Judge is always, or even usually, an appeal from a worse to a better lawyer. There is, indeed, considerable danger that the difference may come to be more and more the other way, for the Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs are more and more coming to be men who have received a regular legal education at one of the three presidencies."—MR. STEPHEN.

"A Subordinate Judge, a native of the country, acquainted thoroughly, and from his earliest days, with the language and manners, habits and thoughts of the people, educated as it may be to the law, trained to it to some extent certainly, and holding his high post by reason of his efficiency, hears and sees a witness depose, comes to an opinion upon his credibility, relative or positive, and gives judgment accordingly.

"An appeal lies to the District Judge: that Judge is a foreigner. He had no better, if so good, legal training as the First Judge; he has not had the benefit of seeing or hearing the witnesses depose; he would not naturally be so good a Judge of his credibility as if he had seen or heard him; but he has nevertheless jurisdiction to come, unassisted by any other Judge, to a different opinion on the question of the credibility of the witness; on that question it usually is that the whole case turns, and on that question his judgment is final."—SIR CHARLES HOBHOUSE.

"A District Judge commonly takes his seat on the bench without ever having previously had occasion to open the Code of Procedure."—MR JUSTICE L. S JACKSON.

"Whatever the ability of the new (District) Judge may be, it must be evident that at first he must be very liable to error; and that while he is qualifying himself for post, he may be and if he is not extremely cautious, must be, interfering for the worse with the work of men who have in long course of years acquired something like judicial aptitude, like some of the best of our Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs.—MR. JUSTICE AINSLIE.

"Many of the Subordinate, Judges who received their training in other days are markedly inferior to the young men whose decisions come before them for revision, and the effects of this inferiority are equally conspicuous in the trial of the important original suits, which are almost entirely in their hands, and in their dealing with appeals, where it is to be feared that great and irreparable mischief is frequently done by the reversal of correct and well-considered judgments."—(High Court Report for 1869.)

"This appeal from the Moonsiff is in most cases heard by a Judge who is not superior in knowledge or ability to the Judge whose decision is appealed against; in some instances he is inferior."—SIR RICHARD COUCH.

"My own later experience here is that a Moonsiff in the Court of First Instance, who has been educated in our colleges and schools, and takes his Law Degree in our university, not only discharges his duty with ability, but with a faithfulness and care and perspecuity which is certainly not surpassed, if it is equalled (except in cases of promotion from the same style of men) by some of the Subordinate Native Judges who hear the Moonsiffs appeals."—MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

"Proceeding to a grade higher, we have Subordinate Judges some of whom know less than the Moonsiff whose decisions they review in appeal."—MR. JUSTICE BIRCH.

Para. 18.—In discussing the important question now raised it will not be safe to disguise the truth, however unpalatable it may be: and that the Courts of Appeal in Lower Bengal are very frequently weaker than the Courts immediately below them, it is, I fear, impossible to deny. I insert again here the opinions upon which, in my former minute, I based this conclusion. None of these opinions have since been withdrawn. No opinion to the contrary has been since expressed. And my own more recent experience has strengthened me in the view, that the conclusion I then stated and now repeat was correct."—MR. JUSTICE MARKBY.

Sir Richard then goes on:

I should be of course very sorry to suggest that there are not, both among the Civilian and the Native Judges, some men of more than ordinary ability and attainments, who are decidedly superior to those whose decisions they review. But I am speaking of the rule, not the exception—and the truth is that as a matter of principle, no one man ought to be allowed to sit in judgment upon his fellows, unless he is in most material respects their superior.

But here, under present circumstances, if a suitor desires to seek redress from what he considers an unjust decision, he must appeal to a Court which, as a rule, is no stronger than that in which he has been defeated, and which, moreover, is not so well provided with the means of doing justice to his case.

If the question is one of fact, the decision of the Appeal Court is final. If the question is one of law, the suitor must still pass through the First Appellate Court in order to place his case before the High Court.

Is it strange, that in this state of things the public should have no confidence in the Lower Appellate Courts?—Is it fair to attribute altogether to a litigious spirit the anxiety of suitors to have their cases heard by the High Court?—Is it unreasonable that the British Indian Association, or any other body of men in this country, who have the cause of justice at heart, should press upon the Government the propriety of improving the quality of the Appellate Courts?—Surely, it would be far better to abolish these first appeals altogether than to continue a system which while it is a source of great expense and delay to the suitor, is too often productive of positive injustice.

Sir Richard Garth then discusses Mr. Hobhouse's Civil Appeals Bill, and has recorded *seriatim* his objections to it. His Lordship remarks :

If it is an evil that the Lower Appellate Courts, are with some exceptions,no stronger than the Courts of First Instance incapable of effectually correcting their errors, and too often improperly reversing their decrees, is it not obvious that to place more power in the hands of those Courts, and to give greater finality to their decisions, is a materal aggravation of the evil?

What then is the remedy?

1*st*.—Either to abolish the Lower Appellate Courts altogether, and to allow appeals to be brought up direct to the High Court,—in which case, of course, the strength of the High Court must be very largely increased ; or

2*ndly*.—To improve the constitution of the Lower Appellate Courts, so as to make them really worthy of the name, and to give the public confidence in their decisions.

This last is the proposal of Sir Richard Temple, who has been bold enough, in his Minute of the 5th of August 1875, to grapple with the real mischief, and to propose the true remedy for it.

This also is the view, if I understand rightly, which is taken by the British Indian Association. They say in their memorial of the 8th February 1875—

"Your memorialists have said before, and say again, that the present Bill introduces a most important reform in the law of appeal, by allowing the whole case to be open on second appeals, that is, on both facts and law ; and that while they are fully sensible of the immense benefit thus conferred, they regret that not only no attempt has been made, but scarcely any hope is held out, for the reform of the District Appellate Courts, the judgment of which will be final on both law and facts in cases excepted by this Bill."

And again, in their letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, on the 23rd of January 1875 they, say (in allusion to Sir Richard Temple's minute)—

"The main object of the proposals of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor seems to be to strengthen the appellate tribunals in the district; and this is a point on which the Association, in discussing the Bill, have laid the greatest stress. In the two memorials which they have submitted to His Excellency in Council on the subject, they have shewn, as strongly as they could, the necessity for improving the District Appellate Courts, and they are glad to find that His Honor fully recognizes that necessity."

This certainly seems the only sensible view to take of the matter

If you mean to continue Appelate Courts in the mofussil, don't let them be a sham ; don't waste the money of the public and of the suitors by providing Courts of Appeal, which either do more harm than good, or which are merely expensive conduit, pipes, through which the suitor is compelled to pass in order to find his way to the High Court.

One Appellate Court, if it is really trustworthy and efficient, ought to suffice for all reasonable men in the large majority of cases ; and it is no boon to a people to provide them with a long succession of appellate tribunals, to the ruin of their fortunes, and the interruption of their proper business.

Sir Richard Temple points out very clearly, and with great justice, the unfair advantage which the present system of appeals gives to the rich and powerful suitor, as against his poorer opponents. To him the expenses of a lawsuit are a comparative trifle ; to them they are often a means of absolute ruin.

I believe that at the present time the Government of India could confer no greater blessing upon its subjects, so far as the administration of justice is concerned, than to provide for them really efficient Courts of Appeal in the mofussil,upon which they could confidently depend, and to make the decisions of those Courts (except in some rare instances, to which I shall presently refer) absolutely final.

Assuming then that such a Court could and should be established, the next question is how it should be constituted.

On this point I quite agree with Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Justice Markby, that the third scheme suggested by Sir Richard Temple (p. 8) is incomparably the best, *viz*. that a sufficient number of district Courts should be established, each consisting of two Judges, one to be selected from the civil service, and the other from Native Judges or the Native Bar.

The reasons which those gentlemen give for preferring this third scheme to the two former, appear to me quite unanswerable.

I must confess, however, that speaking for myself, I should like to see the Courts constituted still more strongly. In that respect I much approve of the proposal of Sir John Peter Grant in the year 1857, (called to the attention of Government in the memorial of the British Indian Association), to combine in the Appellate Courts the three elements of a civilian, a barrister, and a native ; and I believe that Courts so composed might be safely entrusted with a large portion of the appellate business which now comes before the High Court.

I see also that Mr. Justice Louis Jackson, in an excellent minute (addressed to the Government of India on the 15th June 1870, p. 6), in which he contends that the District Courts should be more strongly constituted, advises that in the more difficult cases an Associate Barrister Judge should sit with the civilian and Native Judges.

A Court of three Judges is always likely to work better and more independently than a Court of two; and I think that the combination of the barrister element in this instance would be a great improvement.

This, however, I merely suggest for consideration. If the proposition does not find favour in its entirety, it may be desirable that a barrister should be attached to two or more Appellate Benches, (which was Mr. Jackson's proposition), to sit with one or the other, as occasion, or the particular character of the appeals, might require.

Meanwhile, I should be quite content for the present to see Sir Richard Temple's third scheme tried, provided that sufficiently good Judges could be secured.

But the whole success of the scheme depends, as Mr. Justice Markby has very clearly pointed out in his minute of the 3rd September 1875, upon your being able to obtain sufficiently good men to constitute the Court.

If as many as 11 benches are to be formed, Mr. Markby doubts very much whether 11 Civilian Judges can be found with sufficient experience and legal knowledge to perform the duties efficiently and to command the confidence of the public. I confess that from what I have been able to ascertain I much fear that he is right: and I perfecly agree with him, that unless a sufficient number of really efficient men can be found in the civil service, the Government should look elsewhere.

It would do not credit,—on the contrary it would be a serious mischief,—to the civil service, to have members of their body placed in such a responsible position, without the requisite knowledge to fufil their duties properly,—and sitting on the same bench as a Native Judge, whose superior legal attainments would be constantly throwing his civilan colleague into the shade."

This state of things would be degrading to the Judge ; —mischievous to the civil service generally ;—and fatal to the success of the new Appellate Courts.

If civilians cannot be found really equal to the situation, it will be far better (at any rate at first) to select some of the Judges from amongst the members of the Bar. The difficulty would probably only be felt in the first selection. It was experienced in England in the year 1848, at the time when the County Courts were established. Even amongst the numbers and talent of the English Bar, it was found not easy all at once to find 50 or 60 suitable men to fill the appointments ; but the appointments having been once made, there has never been any difficulty since, although the jurisdiction of the County Courts has been very largely increased, and their duties made far more difficult and onerous ; and this, I should hope, would be the case here. Whatever difficulty there may be in finding really good men in the first instance, that difficulty will disappear in the future, provided that the Government are really desirous of improving the judicial service, and will take the proper steps to promote its efficiency.

In this respect everything of course must depend on the Government. If the separation between the executive and judicial service is honestly carried out—not in name only, but in reality ; if the salaries of executive and judicial officers are fairly and equally adjusted, so as not to give the executive an undue preference or superiority over the judicial service ; and lastly, if proper steps are taken to secure a sound, legal training and education for those members of the civil service who are to be employed in judicial duties, we may then hope to find Civilian Judges properly qualified, either as members of the appellate bench or otherwise, to do credit to themselves and to the service of which they are members.

And what I say with regard to the civilians, I say also with regard to the Native Judges. It is very probable that in the native judicial service a sufficient number of men may not be found who are equal to a seat in the appellate bench. But then it is easy to have recourse to the Native Bar, and I feel, with Mr. Markaby, that it would be highly desirable to select Native Judges either from the judicial service or from the Native Bar, as the Government may see fit.

As regards the question of remuneration, I think that the salaries proposed by Sir Richard Temple for the civilian members of the Court (Rs. 3,000 per month) are sufficiently liberal, and ought to operate as an inducement to good men to join the judicial branch ; but I cannot but consider that the salaries proposed for the Native Judges are disproportionately small.

In the letter of the British Indian Association, to which I have already referred, great stress is laid, and very properly so, upon the independence of the Native Judge, and his equality with the European, being duly preserved. Without such independence and equalityit is impossible that the combination of the two elements would work satisfactorily. Now, the feeling of equality must depend, in some measure at least, upon the amount of remuneration which each Judge receives; and although a native would not reasonably expect so large a rate of salary as a European, still Rs. 1,200 a month, which is the sum proposed by Sir Richard Temple, is surely far less than a Native gentleman, elevated to a higher rank than that which is now held by a District Judge, has a right to expect. Besides which, there is also this consideration, if it be found, as I think it would, that in the first instance at any rate, recourse must be had for some of the Appellate Judges to the Native Bar, few, if any of these gentlemen, who are in good practice, would think it worth their while to accept such a position, without being guaranteed a much larger income than Rs. 1,200 per month.

Assuming then that these Courts could be satisfactorily constituted, I am disposed to go somewhat further than Sir Richard Temple as regards extent of their jurisdiction.

I think that they might safely be entrusted with the final disposal of appeals—1*st*—In cases up to Rs. 500 in value, where the Appellate Court agreed with the Court of First Instance, and 2*ndly*—In all other cases up to Rs. 300 in value.

But then I would allow an application to the High Court for leave to appeal in three out of the excepted cases mentioned in Mr. Hobhouse's Bill, *viz*.—

1*st*—When the value of the suit could not be measured in money ;

2*ndly*—When the suit involved the decision of a question in which the public, or a class of the community, were interested ; and

3*rd ly*—When there was actual misconduct on the part of the Judges in the Court below.

I believe that the last exception would in the present state of the judicial service scarcely ever occur, and the two former exceptions very seldom.

In the event of a difference between the two Judges of the Appellate Court, I agree with Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Justice Markby, that the opinion of the Judge who sides with the Court of First Instance ought to prevail, but in that case of course, the decision would be final only in suits up to Rs. 300 in value.

I need hardly add that if the system is found to work well, and to secure the confidence of the native public, there is no reason why in a few years the limit of value in both class of cases should not be increased ;—more especially if the Court could be strengthened by the combination of the barrister element.

In that case I should hope that the number of the High Court might be diminished' which would undoubtedly be very desirable ; but at present,with a heavy load of arrears, and an increasing business, we require additional strength ; and unless Sir R. Temple's or some other similar scheme, be soon introduced, the pressure will become so great as to render an increase indispensable.

What then, if any, is the objection to that scheme ;

I know it is thought by some that the finality which is proposed to be given to the Appellate Courts would be distasteful generally to the native public. But this, as it seems to me, would depend very much upon the material of which the Courts are composed, and the confidence which suitors may reasonably be expected to repose in their decisions

It is manifestly unfair in this respect to judge of the future by the past and present. No civilized community, however naturally contented they may be, or indisposed for litigation, could reasonably be expected to place any confidence in the Lower Appellate Courts, as now constituted. But once provide with a trustworthy tribunal, and I see no reason to suppose that after a short time they would not be perfectly satisfied with its judgments.

But whether they are or not, the question is, whether they ought not to be so. The Legislature has thought it right to entrust Small Cause Court Judges with the final decision of cases involving Rs. 500. and in the presidency towns up to Rs. 1,000 in value. It is difficult to see why a totally different rule should be applied to other civil suits. It is obviously to the interest of the general public,—of the Government,—and of the suitors themselves, that litigation in all suits should be confined within some reasonable limit ; and surely one Court of Appeal, if it is an efficient one, ought to satisfy reasonable men in the large majority of cases.

If it is considered that in land suits of small value it may be wrong not to allow a second appeal, because the judgment would be an estoppel between the parties in more important suits on the same subject-matter, it would be very easy to enact, that cases decided finally by the First Appellate Court should not be conclusive between the parties in other suits involving questions of greater value, which might go before a higher tribunal.

The only other objection that I have heard suggested to the scheme, is on the ground of expense,

Now the question, what the actual cost would involve, is one, I confess, with which I do not feel competent to deal:—but as far as I can learn, the additional expense of the new Courts to the Government would not be so large as is anticipated ; whilst on the other hand, the incidental advantages, apart from the establishment of the Courts themselves, would be very considerable.

In the first place, as the appellate jurisdiction of the District and Subordinate Judges would flow into another channel, the District Judges would have much more time to attend to criminal business, and also to the inspection and working of Moonsiffs' Courts, which is an extremely important branch of their duties, and which they are often now compelled to neglect. Then the appellate work would be taken out of the hands of the Subordinate Judges, who would have more time to attend to the trial of the heavier suits, and might, if thought desirable, try all above Rs. 500 in value; and there would also be an important diminution in the number of the Subordinate and Additional Judges. The saving thus effected would be a considerable set-off against the cost of the new Courts.

But even assuming the proposed scheme were somewhat costly, ought that consideration, under the circumstances, to oppose any real obstacle to the removal of such a great evil, and the carrying out of such a great improvement?

It has been most truly said by Mr. Fitz-James Stephen in his well-known minute of April 1872—

"As to the question of economy, I need only observe that in connection with such a matter as the administration of Justice, economy consists principally in getting full value for the money laid out. No one can doubt that it is well worth the while of every country to have as good an administration of justice as money can buy."

But in this country there are peculiar reasons why economy should be no real obstacle to any reasonable improvement.

The Government of India are now, and have been for many years past, in the receipt of a very large surplus income from court fee stamps ; and one would have thought that in fairness that surplus ought to be applied primarily to the redress of any acknowledged defect in our judicial system.

It may, no doubt, be very just to oblige civil suitors to pay the cost of their own litigation, or, in other words, to impose upon them such a tax, either in the form of court fee stamps, or otherwise, as will defray the annual expense of the necessary staff and machinery for the trial of civil suits.

It may also be perfectly just that, as it is impossible to ascertain with certainty in any given year what the expense of this machinery will be on the one hand, or what the proceeds of the tax will be on the other the amount of the tax should be so regulated as to prevent any possible loss to the Government, and to secure a certain balance in their favour.

But it may well be doubted whether it is a just policy deliberately to tax suitors in civil cases for the benefit of the whole community, or, in other words, to impose such a tax upon litigation, as not only to repay the Government the whole of their annual expenditure in staff and machinery, but to insure them besides a very large balance, amounting

to some 10 or 12 lacs of rupees. Litigation is too often an unavoidable misfortune.

Differences and disputes must needs arise occasionally in every civilized community, and you might as reasonably tax a man because his family is visited with sickness, as to tax a litigant—simply because he is a litigant—for the benefit of the general public.

But whatever may be the true merits of this question (and I am quite aware that there are various opinions upon it), I believe that most right-thinking men will be agreed in these two propositions—

1*st*—That if, as a matter of principle, civil suitors are taxed in this country for the general benefit of the community the fact ought to be generally known and understood; and

2*ndly*—That if the Government do derive a very large annual income over and above their expenditure from court-fee stamps, they should at least out of that income provide (in the words of Mr. FitzJames Stephen) "as good an administration of justice as money can buy;" and that as long as palpable and acknowledged defects in our judicial system remain unredressed, and there are the means of redressing them out of the proceeds of the suitors' tax, no objection ought to be raised to the necessary expenditure on the score of economy.

It may possibly be said that in these times of severe financial pressure, the Government would not be justified in making any expensive alterations in our establishment.

But whether the improvements which are above suggested could or could not with propriety be carried out until the present difficulties have abated, they will be found, I trust, worthy of the consideration of the Government; and, if so, there would seem no good reason why some scheme for the amelioration of the evils which I have endeavoured to describe might not at once be usefully devised and matured, to be carried out as early as it conveniently can be in the future.

The extract is long, but it will amply repay perusal. The scheme of an appellate bench consisting of a civilian and a native is perfectly feasible, but there ought to be a preliminary condition, which is this, that the Civilian Judge should be required to possess some legal training. The Executive and Judicial Services ought to be separated, and those Civilians, who may select the Judicial Service, should before coming out to India be subjected to a course of legal education. On appointment to the service they may be employed as Registrars to the District Appellate Courts with limited judicial powers as was done under the old circuit system. In Bombay they are employed as Assistant Judges. We are glad to observe that the Chief Justice lays just stress upon the independence of the Native Judge. He ought to be placed both as regards pay and powers on an equal footing with his civilian colleague. On this point the views of Sir Richard Garth are most liberal. We should add here that nothing could be more desirable than a composite bench such as was suggested by Sir John Peter Grant, but apart from the great expensiveness of that scheme, it will not be easy to obtain a sufficient number of lawyers, who will unite to their legal knowledge an acquaintance with the habits, customs, and circumstances of the people, without which the usefulness of a Judge sitting on the Mofusil bench is sure to suffer. The alternative plan of Sir Richard Temple, which Sir Richard Garth has adopted, is under the circumstances the best, and a fair trial ought to be given to it. We do not think that a circuit Barrister Judge will be quite practicable; it would be far better if a Barrister Judge of the High Court were to go out on circuit. There is however an important point, which we would bring to the notice of the Chief Justice. His Lordship proposes to give finality to the decisions of the Appellate Bench under certain conditions We would suggest that where the two Judges should agree, their decisions whether on matters of fact or law should be declared final, but should the Judges differ, we would propose that as regards facts the decision of the Judge concurring with the Court below should be final, but as regards points of law they should be referred to the High Court. The High Court would then be, what its function ought to be, the expositor of law for the courts below. We do hope that the Chief Justice, the local Government, and the public at large would unite and press upon the Government of India the adoption of this important and necessary reform.

THE CHITTAGONG CASE.

ALTHOUGH the Government has not thought fit to publish the Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on the great Chittagong case, we consider it our duty to give it to the public. It runs as follows:

RESOLUTION.

Darjeeling 7th July 1876.

Public attention having been drawn to the proceedings of Mr. Kirkood, the Officiating Magistrate of Chittagong, in connection with a criminal prosecution instituted by him against Babu Lalchand Chowdry, a Municipal Commissioner of the town of Chittagong and an Honorary Magistrate and a wealthy merchant and zemindar of that district, the Lieutenant Governor has deemed it necessary to hold a full enquiry into the matter.

2. From the papers which have been received, it appear that on the 24th April last a meeting was held by the Municipal Commissioners of Chittagong to give effect to certain bye-laws, which had been sanctioned by the Government under section 84 of Act III. B. C. 1864, for the better sanitation and conservancy of the town. As the provisions of these bye-laws were distasteful to the people generally, a large number of them assembled at the Municipal Office to watch the result of the discussion, but though certain matters connected with the introduction of the bye-laws were approved by the majority of the Commissioners, the people raised no question or disturbance while the Magistrate was present, nor did they address him when he passed through their midst on leaving the office.

On the same night, however, two of the public latrines in the town were burnt down, and the Magistrate was informed on the following day by anonymous communications, that the towns-people were greatly incensed at the action which had been taken by the Municipal Commissioners) and that they had determined upon destroying all the remaining latrines in a similar manner. On the 26th and 27th of April several more latrines were burnt down, and on the latter, date, the Magistrate, in order to assist the police enrolled certain of the respectable inhabitants as special constables. This step appears to have had the desired effect, as no further fires or disturnances occurred.

On the first of May another meeting was called of the Municipal Commissioners to consider some questions of finance, and on this occasion while the Commissioners having assembled were waiting for Babu Lalchand, the Magistrate was informed by Mr. Fuller, one of the Municipal Commissioners (apparently in an informal and conversational way) that at the close of the previous meeting of the 24 of April, there had been a discreditable scene; that Babu Lalchand Chowdry, who had opposed the introduction of the bye-laws, had delivered an inflamatory address to the crowd outside the office, which had excited them to lay hands on Babu Komolakant Sen, another Commissioner, who had voted for the introduction of the bye-laws, and that he, Mr. Fuller, have been obliged to go to the rescue of Babu Komolakanta Sen and to take him away in his carriage after driving off the crowd with his stick. The statement thus made by Mr. Fuller is reported to have been confirmed by Babu Komolakanta Sen, who was also present at the meeting. At this time Babu Lalchand Chowdry was not present, but on his entering the room shortly afterwards Mr. Kirkwood instead of requesting Mr. Fuller and Babu Komolakanta Sen to report their statement, and hearing what explanations the Babu might have to offer on the subject, which would have been obviously the proper cause to follow, immediately ordered the Babu to leave the room and repeated that order till it was obeyed. The Assistant Magistrate Mr. Badcock in a note which he subsequently drew up of what occurred at this meeting states that on a remonstrance being made by Mr. Fuller against Magistrate's proceedings, on the ground that Babu Lalchand Chowdry would consider it an insult, Mr. Kirkwood replied—"Yes, I intended it as an insult." But Mr. Kirkwood denies that he used these precise words, though he admits that he did say and mean something of the sort. On the whole the Lieutenant Governor finds that Mr. Kirkwood treated Lalchand on this occasion in a manner which ought not to have been adopted by the head of the district towards a Municipal Commissioner. It is not to be expected that native gentlemen of position would serve as Municipal Commissioners if such instances were to become common; the Lieutenant Governor hopes that they are very rare.

After this proceeding without affording the Babu an opportunity of offering any explanations in regard to the charges which had been brought against him in his absence, and also apparently without holding any further enquiries or recording any formal complaint, Mr. Kirkwood, on the following day, the second of May, issued a warrant for the arrest of the Babu on seven different charges.

On the third of May the Babu attended Mr. Kirkwood's Court and witnesses were examined for the prosecution. Mr. Kirkwood at the same time declined to accede to the petitions made by the Babu that the hearing of the case should be postponed pending the arrival of counsel from Calcutta, and that the trial should be held by another officer, who was not himself the prosecutor, notwithstanding that on a subsequent application made to the Judge, that officer had advised Mr. Kirkwood to comply with the requests which had been made.

On the tenth May after the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Kirkwood framed three charges against the Babu (1.) for abetting an unlawful assembly (2) for abetting the assault of a public servant and (3) for abetting the offence of criminal intimidation; and called upon the Babu to enter upon his defence.

The Babu then moved the Judge to call for the record of the case, and to forward it to the High Court with a view to the proceedings being quashed, on the ground that the proceedings were unlawful, as there was no evidence whatever to support any of the charges to which he, the Babu, had been called upon to plead. After reviewing the proceedings and hearing counsel on the part of the Babu, the Judge on the 15th May, recorded a judgment to the effect that having gone carefully through the case he had failed to find any evidence in support of the charges framed, or to perceive how the evidence could be held to bear any construction favorable to the case for the prosecution, which had been instituted and carried on by Mr. Kirkwood in person, and that it appeared to him, the Judge, "that framing charges which are entirely unsupported by evidence and calling on a defendant to answer to them was unlawful." The Judge then added that he felt bound under the above circumstances to report the case to the High Court, but that before doing so he would give Mr. Kirkwood an opportunity of allowing the case to drop. A similar communication was also made to Mr. Kirkwood who at first questioned the propriety of the proceedings taken by the Judge and the Commissioner, but subsequently on the 19th of May, after having himself heard counsel on behalf of the Babu, Mr. Kirkwood recorded a formal order acquitting the Babu of all the charges which had been framed against him.

On a careful review of these proceedings and apart from the consideration which was due to Babu Lalchand Chowdry, with reference to his position as a Municipal Commissioner and an Honorary Magistrate, the Lieutenant Governor is constrained to hold that Mr. Kirkwood's proceedings were hasty and ill-judged, and showed great want of proper discretion and reasonable care in the exercise of the extensive powers which have been conferred upon him by law.

Nor does the Lieutenant Governor consider that Mr. Kirkwood's explanatory letter of the 5th ultimo tends in any way to place the matter in a more favorable light. It is true that, under the provisions of Section 142 of the Criminal Procedure Code the Magistrate of the district may without any complaint, or prior record of deposition take cognizance of any offence which he suspects to have been committed and may issue process to compel the appearance before him of persons who he suspects have committed any such offence. These, however, are extraordinary powers, which should at all times be exercised with the greatest discretion and have been obviously framed to enable Magistrates to vindicate justice and to punish offenders, notwithstanding that the persons individually aggrieved are unwilling or unable to prosecute, but in the case under notice there was no necessity whatever for the exercise of these extraordinary powers. A specific complaint had been made, and such being the case, Mr. Kirkwood should have followed the procedure laid down in Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure before putting the machinary of the law into motion. Had he done so, and had he calmly and dispassionately considered the evidence before taking further proceedings, it is clear that the Babu would have been saved from the trouble and annoyance of appearing as a prisoner at the bar of a Criminal Court. Again, the Lieutenant Governor must hold that there is nothing in Mr. Kirkwood's explantion to extenuate a similar want of judgment and discretion on his part in framing charges against the Babu and calling upon him to plead to them, when there was no sufficient evidence to support those charges.

The Lieutenant Governor is willing to admit that the occasion was one of some difficulty owing to the excitement which existed at the time among the towns-people and which resulted in several acts of incendiarism. But seeing this, it was all the more necessary for the Magistrate to proceed with caution and to make sure of his ground before taking any action, which, if unsuccessful, could only tend to increase the local excitement, and to weaken or compromise his own authority.

From the information which Mr. Kirkwood had received of Babu Lalchand Chowdry's proceedings after he, Mr. Kirkwood, had left the municipal meeting on 24 of April and of the conduct of the crowd which had collected outside the office, there were apparently good and sufficient reasons for holding a full and careful enquiry into the whole matter, and if this had been done, Mr. Kirkwood would have been in a proper position to decide whether with reference to the evidence before him, sufficient grounds existed for the issue of process, and for placing any of the members of the crowd, or any other persons, on their trial. As it was, however, no such enquiry appears to have been held, and the precipitate action of the Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of Babu Lalchand Chowdry on a number of different charges, regarding which no depositions had been recorded and his subsequent proceedings in bringing the Babu to trial on charges which were not supported by any evidence, have resulted, in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor, in a grave scandal, and in an apparent failure of justice, so far as relates to the proceedings of the crowd.

The Lieutenant Governor must also take exception to the proceedings under which Babu Lalchand Chowdry was directed by specific order to guard two municipal previes. The action of Mr. Kirkwood in appointing special constables under the circumstances appears to have been perfectly legitimate and proper, but he should have known if he was not indeed aware of it, that the written order directing the Babu to guard two latrines was eminently calculated to give needless and great offence to a Hindoo gentleman.

Again, although Babu Lalchand Chowdry's proceedings in the Committee room on the 24th April may have been somewhat indiscreet, it appears to the Lieutenant Governor that the opposition taken by the Babu to the bye-laws was perfectly justifiable and legitimate and conducted in good faith. The Lieutenant Governor must say this much without at all affirming the correctness of the Babu's views. If the Babu disliked the bye-laws he had a right, as one of the Municipal Commissioners, to oppose them, and this is irrespective of the question whether the bye-laws were in themselves right or not. On the other hand the Lieutenant Governor has entire confidence in the good faith with which Mr. Kirkwood, however mistaken, was acting, still the Lieutenant Governor cannot avoid the apprehension that Mr. Kirkwood in his zeal for the adoption of the bye-laws in itself a legitimate object allowed his temper and feelings of impatience at meeting with opposition, to overcome his good judgement, and that thus his proceedings throughout became hasty, indiscreet and improper.

Having repeatedly considered the subject, the Lieutenant Governor is obliged reluctantly to hold that Mr. Kirkwood is amenable to grave censure, and has been found to be so far in the wrong as to render it necessary to remove him from the charge of the Chittagong district. It will be impossible to maintain municipal discipline which has been so much weakened by these proceedings without ordering a change in the administration of the district. Orders will accordingly issue immediately for the removal of Mr. Kirkwood from the office of Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, and for his appointment to some other office in Bengal.

Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Chittagong for information, and for communication to Mr. Kirkwood, and also to the Appointment Department for the issue of the necessary orders.

Also that a letter be written to Baboo Lalchand Chowdry acknowledging the receipt of his memorial and informing him that after a careful consideration of the facts of the case the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to issue such orders as appeared to him to be necessary.

By Order
(Sd.) R. L. MANGLES
Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

Sir Richard Temple, we must do him the justice to say, has taken a correct view of the merits of the case, though the language in which he has conveyed his conclusions is not worthy of

that *chevalier le plume*, which he is. Having regard to his finding, we cannot help saying that the sentence he has passed is totally inadequate. There are also some "incorrect statements" in the statement of facts, for which we believe he is not responsible, but which we will take the liberty to correct. In the first place the Lieutenant Governor remarks that Babu Lalchand had delivered an inflammatory address to the crowd, which excited them to lay their hands upon Babu Kamalakant Sen. Now, neither Mr. Fuller nor Babu Kamalakant made any such allegation, and we are therefore curious to know where did His Honor get this fact from. In the second place His Honor says that "a specific complaint had been made," we presume against Babu Lalchand, but there is nothing in the records to shew that such a complaint had been made against him by any person except by Mr. Kirkwood himself. Thus Mr. Kirkwood was the prosecutor, and as Magistrate he issued the warrant of arrest against him when as His Honor admits there was "no sufficient evidence to support the charges," and "no depositions had been recorded." If the Babu had not a large purse, and if he had not availed himself of the services of a Barrister, we do not know what would have been his fate at the hands of a Magistrate, who was manifestly prejudiced against him. The proceedings of the Magistrate "have resulted in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor in a grave scandal," and yet His Honor says he has "entire confidence in the good faith" of Mr. Kirkwood. Now, we doubt whether when His Honor wrote this, he remembered the definition of "good faith" in the Penal Code. His Honor himself says that "he is constrained to hold that Mr. Kirkwood's proceedings were hasty and ill-judged, and shewed great want of proper discretion and reasonable care in the exercise of the extensive powers, which have been conferred upon him by law." And Section 52 of the Indian Penal Cade declares that "nothing is said te be done or believed in "good faith" which is done or believed without due care and attention." How then could it be said that Mr. Kirkwood had acted in "good faith?" Again, His Honor notices that Mr. Kirkwood's "zeal in the adoption of the bye-laws in itself a legitimate object," but seems to have forgotten that His Honor has recorded in another letter that the obnoxious bye-laws "cannot be enforced without the consent of the inhabitants themselves." Now, this consent had not been taken by Mr. Kirkwood, which had caused so much dissatisfaction, and yet "his zeal for the adoption of the bye-laws" is considered "legitimate." With regard to the bye-laws we may say on the authority of local European testimony that the location of the latrines on the top of hills, which might be washed down by a slight shower, would make the nuisance much greater, and so the plea of sanitation does not hold water. Not content with enforcing the bye-laws illegally, not to say unnecessarily, Mr. Kirkwood appointed the elite of the town as special constables to guard the latrines, but the Lieutenant Governor says that the appointment of special constables was "perfectly legitimate and proper." His Honor only regrets that Mr. Kirkwood should have appointed a man of Babu Lalchand's position as a special constable. His Honor says "he (Mr. Kirkwood) should have known if he was not indeed aware of it that the written order directing the Babu to guard the latrines was eminently calculated to give needless and great offence to a Hindu gentleman." But Babu Lalchand was not the only native gentleman, who was thus distinguished by Mr. Kirkwood; there were about sixty other native gentlemen of more or less good social position, who were similarly honored. It is now proposed to appoint natives as District Magistrates; suppose Raja Harendrakrishna Bahadur, District Magistrate, had, if he were in Jessore, punished some indigo planters of the district for supposed opposition to his own wishes by appointing them special constables to guard latrines. Would he have been allowed to retain his place in the service for a day? Suppose again Sir Stuart Hogg as Commissioner of Police had appointed Mr. J. B. Roberts, Mr. J. B. Knight, Mr. James Wilson, Mr. F. F. Wyman, Mr. R. Harvey, and others, who constituted Her Majesty's Opposition in the late Municipal Corporation, to be special constables to watch latrines, what would the European community have done? A District Magistrate, who may be guilty of such gross indiscretion, cannot not certainly be fit to be put in charge of a district, aye, to exercise any power over his fellow-men. And yet what is the punishment, which has been awarded to Mr. Kirkwood by the Lieutenant Governor? He has been relegated to his substantive rank in the service, to which he would have reverted on the arrival of the officer for whom he was acting, and removed from a hot-bed of fever to the paradise of the service, Alipore! The summary powers which he used to exercise at Chittagong are continued to him. The Lieutenant Gouernor does not even say whether Mr. Kirkwood's promotion is barred for any length of time, as the Viceroy has ruled in Mr. Leeds' case. His Honor has accepted all the facts of Lalchand's case, given in the newspapers and in his petition, and all reasonable men would doubtless agree with him in the conclusions he has arrived at, though of course not in such subdued language, but the sentence he has passed falls very short of the magnitude of the offences of whom he himself convicts Mr. Kirkwood, say what the *Englishman* may. Lalchand in trying to get out of Mr. Kirkwood's clutches has been out of pocket to the tune of Rs. 5000, solely owing to the self-willed action of the Magistrate, and the latter has not been called upon even to make good that loss to his victim. As a disciplinarian Sir Richard ought to know that the immunity from punishment, which Mr. Kirkwood has virtually obtained, will have a bad moral effect upon the service as well as upon the people. His Honor alludes to "municipal discipliine," but we look to the discipline of the whole service and the interests of justice.

THE MAJORITY ACT.

SINCE the passing of the Majority Act in March 1875, two petitions have been submitted to Government, praying for the abrogation of so much of it as refers to the minors under the Court of Wards, or in other words to limit the period of minority in their case to the close of the eighteenth year, instead of the twenty-first year as fixed by it. A third petition to the same effect is, we understand, now in circulation for signature. The arguments used in support of the prayer may be summarised under the following three heads: 1st, breach of the promise made by Government to allow the people to have the benefit of their own national laws regarding their civil rights; 2nd, interference with the religion of the people, and obstruction to the performance of religious rites for the good of those who die without making a testamentary disposal of their property; and 3rd, hinderance to the legitimate use of property by the minor heirs of those who die intestate. The Muhammadan law fixes the period of minority to the close of the fifteenth year, or earlier if symptoms of puberty appear before that time. According to the Hindu Law the highest limit is the close of the sixteenth year. There is no question, therefore, that by fixing the close of the 18th year in some cases and of the 21st in others the Majority Act has set aside the national laws of the people. But the gist of the argument rests in the alleged breach of faith, and we must frankly confess that we have failed to perceive the breach. The Government has certainly repeatedly and most solemnly promised to judge the different nations inhabiting this country by their respective national laws, when the questions at issue involve their religion, or civil rights between persons of the same nationality and religion; but that promise does not at all apply when the contending parties happen to be of different nationalities, or adverse religious persuasions. Government in such cases has reserved to itself, and has always exercised, the right of judging by its own laws. For the administration of impartial justice no other course would be tolerable on the part of a foreign Government. Now, the law of majority has a two-fold character, first as regards religious rites and ceremonies; and, 2nd, civil rights. The former, including marriages, adoption and other *quasi* religious ceremonies every nation must be allowed to perform according to its own laws and customs, and it would be a grave dereliction of duty if Government interfered with them; but it would be absurd to ask that a foreign Government should be guided solely by Hindu or Muhammadan law in deciding civil claims between Hindus and Muhammadans, or between Muhammadans and Englishmen. The civil right of a Mlechcha under the Hindu law, or that of a Kafir under the Muhammadan law, would be very close to *nil* indeed. In the present day even among men of the same religious persuasion such a course, strictly followed, would be intolerable. Succession apart, there are many questions, regarding civil rights which the majority of our countrymen would prefer to see decided under the light of the nineteenth century, and not after the dicta of the old-world Rishis. We strongly suspect no Hindu debtor would like to be judged by his own national laws regarding interest when sued by a Hindu creditor. Nor would, we believe, any sensible and honest man deny that the law which would declare the debts incurred by youths of sixteen or seventeen years of age barred by minority, to be infinitely better than that which would make it legal. No one, who has had any experience of how young men in Calcutta under the old law were ruined by money-lenders, can possibly think otherwise. Bearing these facts in mind Government has, in the Act under notice, very properly left all religious rites to be regulated by the laws and religious usages of the parties concerned, and fixed a uniform limit for all civil rights unconnected with religion. Nothing could be more equitable and fair, and we are not a little annoyed to find, that some of our countrymen should have conjured up a case of breach of faith out of it. Opinion may differ as to what should be the proper limit of minority in this country, and the propriety of the term fixed may be questioned; but that has nothing whatever to do with any breach of faith.

The second argument is even more glaringly erroneous than the first. The law makes ample provision for the performance by minors of all religious obligations, rites and ceremonies; and as a matter of fact the Court of Wards has never refused to minors the means of performing all obligatory rites and not a few optional ones. The memorialists are well aware of this, and knowing that they have no *locus standi* in the case have attempted to get up a monster by alleging that religious rites imply the expenditure of money, and as the Court of Wards cannot grant money when no assets are at hand, it is desirable that the wards should be enabled to mortgage their real property in order to raise funds for going to Gaya or the like, and this they cannot do unless they be declared of age at an early period of their lives, and as the Majority Act does not permit this, it interferes with the religion of the people. We detest those who neglect to honor the memory of their parents, and have considerable regard for persons who evince their respect for their departed ancestors by the rite of Sraddha; but we cannot admire the wisdom of those who would advise young men of seventeen to mortgage their dwelling-house in order to go to Gaya. The Sraddha at Gaya is an optional ceremony which may be deferred to any time that may be convenient, and good Hindus generally defer it until they have the necessary funds and leisure at command, and very few ever think of mortgaging their real property for the purpose. Were it otherwise, and the ceremony had been an obligatory one at any particular period of life, still for its sake no sensible person would remove all salutary control over tender youths in order that they may go to Gya if they should be so disposed. It needs no power of prophecy to foretell which way they would run most, and how disastrous would be the result of such a course. The great object of the law of majority is to check extravagance and waste on the part of persons who, owing to youth and want of experience, are unable to exercise proper discretion, and are liable to be deceived by panders and parasites; and those who wish to defeat that important object, in order to enable young men to go to Gaya on the seventeenth year of their age, cannot be credited with any honest motives; they must be either knaves who are working with a sinister object in view, or idiots devoid of all sense of right and propriety. May be they are political economists who wish to encourage extravagance on the part

of rich youths in order to promote the circulation of wealth; but sober people, we fancy, would rather allow stagnation than encourage extravagance and profligacy in order to attain that end.

The third argument is so obviously and obtrusively false that we think it would be an insult to the understanding of our readers to argue it at length. We are not aware of any single instance in which a ward has been denied every reasonable indulgence that a young man may expect from prudent and considerate parents. As a rule the wards are well fed, well clothed, well lodged, provided with horses and carriages, and are served by larger trains of servants than what are really required. Had their parents been living they could not have expected as much, certainly not any thing more, and in the majority of instances their moral and intellectual training is better attended to than it would have been by their parents. Take for example the Maharaja of Darbhanga and his brother. There is no man sufficiently hardened in unveracity who would deny that they are better cared for by Government than they would have been had their father been living. One thing they are certainly denied and that is out-and-out liberty of action. They cannot go about whenever they like; nor associate with boon companions, flatterers, panders and intriguers; nor borrow and spend money at their own sweet will. But, this we hold, is an advantage for which the Majority Act should have full credit, and not an evil for which a remedy has to be sought. It may not suit the interest of Mukhtiars, petti-fogging lawyers, and intriguers to find rich young persons, who afford them the best and most profitable clients, to be kept away from them, until they become too clever to be easily fleeced—they would rather have young Goluckenders to work upon than Pramathanaths of Dighaputty;—but the community at large will benefit by the measure, and cannot but look upon the agitation which certain interested persons have got up to set it aside, with other than unmitigated scorn. Lawyers may draw up any number of petitions, no matter how worthless may be the grounds they can urge, so long they are well paid for them, and Mukhtiars, having great influence in the mofussil, may be able to get many unsophisticated persons to sign memorials praying for the abrogation of the law, and some of them may sign the names of their principals *bakalam*; but we feel certain that no sensible man, able to judge for himself, will lend his name in support of that which is no better than a nefarious attempt to obtain facilities for cheating young people.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE requested to announce that Babu Bhairub Chunder Banerjea, Pleader, High Court, has subscribed Rs. 200 in aid of the Science Association.

THE FIRST series of lectures at the Science Association commenced on Thursday last. Father Lafont delivered his introductory lecture on the study of the Physical Sciences. There were about one hundred gentlemen present, and we are glad to learn that about half the number paid for their admission. The lecture occupied about an hour and a half, and it was a brilliant performance. The second lecture will be delivered on Thursday the 7th proximo—subject "General Properties of Matter."

SOMETIME ago a statement was published in the morning papers to the effect that the aerated waters sold in Calcutta were liable to sewage contamination. In order to remove all doubt in the matter our active Health-Officer obtained sometime since 29 samples of these waters from sources to which suspicions might easily attach, and on them the analyst has lately furnished a very careful and complete report. The work is not yet done as it must be extended to a much larger number of specimens, but in those examined, not only is there no indication of any foul water being used in the manufacture of any of them, but in the soda waters the analysis absolutely proves that none but hydrant water can have been used.

THE SENATORS mustered strong at the last meeting of the Calcutta University. There were thirty-three Fellows present, of whom twenty-two were Europeans, including two august Judges of the High Court, several Civilians, some Doctors, two or three Barristers. The only subject of importance in the programme was the appointment of the Tagore Professor of Law for the ensuing sessions. The Syndicate, on the recommendation of the Faculty of Law, proposed Mr. Trevelyan to lecture on "the Law relating to minors in the Presidency of Bengal," and Babu Jagadanand Mukarji seconded the propositi n. Babu Rajendralala Mitra opposed the motion in a brilliant speech. He thought the subject a trivial one, and being founded on a positive law of the local legislature, there was nothing in it to require a course of lectures for a whole year for its elucidation. Precedents on the subject were few and unimportant, text-writers had never thought them of sufficient interest to require more than a page or two for their exposition, and it would be a waste of trust funds to devote them to so profitless an undertaking. He was of opinion that the disbursement of Rs. 10,000 for such a purpose was very like laying a Woolwich infant in position to knock down a mosquito. He would prefer a complete course of lectures on Roman Law or Commercial Law or Hindu Law, on which Mr. Cowell's lectures had proved so signal a failure, or some other important subject which was not included in the curriculum of the Law Class of the Presidency College, but which was necessary for a thorough education in law. Mr. Branson concurred generally in the opinion of the Babu as regards the subjects he recommended, but urged that there were some matters connected with the law of minority, such as marriage, adoption, divorce and the like on which Mr. Trevelyan could throw some new light, and the proposition was accordingly adopted, the natives voting on one side and the Europeans on the other. We congratulate Mr. Trevelyan for the handsome purse which his countrymen have presented to him, though we cannot help thinking that the wishes of the Testator and the interests of the public have been ill consulted in the matter.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to be able to announce that Babu Umeshchunder Mookerjea, who left for England about two years ago to study medicine, has passed the M. B. Examination in the Glasgow University with the highest distinction. He took the following subjects, Surgery, Medicine, Pathology, Medical Jurisprudence, and Midwifery. He has obtained the following certificates:

University of Glasgow,—Session 1875-6.
Theory and Practice of Surgery.

I certify that Mr. W. C. Mookerjea was a very attentive and good student. Attendance, very good; Oral Examination, very good; Written Examination very good; General attention to the work of the class, very good.

(Sd.) Geo. H. B Macleod.

Certificate of honor, University of Glasgow, Session 1875-6 Surgery Class.

This first class certificate was awarded to Mr. W. C. Mookerjea for regularity of attendance, excelling at the weekly examinations and in the monthly written exercises and for correct conduct and general proficiency during the Session.

(Sd.) Geo. H. B. Macleod.

Certificate of Honor.—University of Glasgow, certificate of merit in Practice of Medicine, Session 1875-6.

It is hereby certified that Mr. W omeshchunder Mookerjea stood first amongst the students of his own year and that he has most deligently attended the lectures on Practice of Medicine dilivered during this session. As a mark of high approbation of the manner in which he has acquitted himself at the examinations he is presented with this certificate of merit of the first class.

W. T. Gairdner,—Professor.

April 1876.

A friend from London writes: "To pass with honor one must have to secure marks above 85 per cent in each subject. This is altogether a new thing for a foreigner in this University. No Bengali had ever before passed the Professional examinations with *honors*. True, Dr. Gopalchundra Roy passed the examination with commendation, which requires only 70 per cent, and not with honors. Babu Woomeshchunder has got first class honors and have stood *first* amongst the students of his own year, (numbering about 200) in the University Examinations in 4 subjects out of five. The subjects in which he got high honors are: Surgery, Medicine, Pathology and Medical Jurisprudence. No Bengali or any European candidate having so many classes to attend in one year had ever got any such honor in *any* subject, not to say that unlike Babu Romesh Chunder the previous Bengali candidates had finished their courses at Calcutta before they came to England, and had to take only two subjects and had not to pass the 1st and 2nd M. B examinations nor in Latin and German." This is highly gratifying. No other Bengali had ever before obtained such high honors in medical examination. Babu Umeshchunder is also making himself useful in other ways in England. He is a good Sanscrit scholar, and has carried on a long controversy in the *Times* with Dr. Max-Muller on the subject of the oriental synonyms of the new title of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. We heartily congratulate Babu Umeshchunder on the eminent success which he has achieved and wish him long life and prosperity.

SIR STUART HOGG has a delicate and invidious task to perform in setting the new Municipal engine in motion. He was opposed to the elective system, but he has been charged with its inauguration. The law is defective and incomplete, and he has consequently become the general referee on all matters connected with it. He has, we must do him the justice to say, shewn great activity and zeal, for we feel convinced that if he had not by frequent advertizements, circulars, notices, and personal exhortations stimulated the electors, the Act would have fallen still-born. He has been very accommodating, but in his desire to oblige he has passed a rule for the receipt of voting papers, which in our humble opinion neutralizes the very object of the law and holds out a premium to fraud. He has declared that polling officers should receive the voting papers, which may be tendered first, and other papers from the same voter shall not be received. This "first come first served" principle is contrary to both the letter and spirit of the law. The law declares that a voter may have two or three votes according to the number of Commissioners for the Ward in which he resides, but under Sir Stuart's notification an elector to oblige friends may sign away as many voting papers as he likes, leaving the holders of the several papers to chance; practically an unlimited privilege is thus accorded to each elector. Again, supposing that a candidate sends in a forged paper, and manages to tender it first, the genuine paper will necessarily be excluded. There will even be no means of proving the fraud, for how can the polling officer know whether the paper tendered first was genuine or not. The simplest plan in the case of a voter signing more papers and giving more votes than he might be entitled to under the law would to cancel the votes of the elector, who might so abuse the privilege, but Sir Stuart Hogg has ruled otherwise, and we fear unscrupulous people will take advantage of this ruling. If it is not yet too late, this erroneous ruling ought to be corrected.

WHILE some of our contemporaries laugh at our suggestion for a uniform coinage for England and India, it is satisfactory to observe that this measure has already been adopted in America, which will now have a coin that will be equally current in the United Kingdom and the United States. At the last annual meeting of the East India Association the same idea was broached by General Burn. Referring to the depreciation of silver he said "this was a question of the most vital interest to thousands of Englishmen, for it involved an income tax of at least 25 per cent. He did not profess to be able to offer

any suggestions on a subject upon which even experts greatly differed, but one had recently been made which seemed reasonable as likely to retard the depreciation of the rupee, and that was to assimilate it to and make its circulation indiscriminate with the English florin." It is indeed strange that we should have one sovereign and not one coin. In the colonies the case is different. The only class of people who might suffer by the adoption of our scheme would be the exchange banks, but the Government ought not to sacrifice the interests of millions of Her Majesty's Indian subjects for the sake of loss to a handful of English capitalists.

THE PUBLIC had no idea of the good work while Sir Richard Temple quietly did last year in overcoming the *chota* famine, which threatened certain tracts of Behar. In the Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on the last annual report of the Patna Commissioner occurs the following :

The north-east parts of Durbhunga, including pargunnahs Alapore and Naradigur, then alone claimed attention. In the case of these pergunnahs no favorable circumstances arose, and the fact was patent that, while the crops had failed, a large number of the people were in a condition of extreme poverty and destitution. The outturn of the rice crop was estimated at only five annas in this sub-division. With the approval of Government centres of observation were fixed, and the district officers continued on the alert, watching the signs of coming distress. In a quiet and unobtrusive manner arrangements were made to meet very extensive distress, should it arise. As a special measure, the collection of rents in part of the Durbhunga estate was suspended. Not until the beginning of February was it found necessary to commence the administration of relief; but shortly after this time reports poured in showing that the paupers of all the villages in the distressed pergunnahs were more or less on the verge of starvation. The relief offered was principally in the form of village charity to the sickly and weak; to a small extent employment was afforded on relief works, village roads, tanks, and the like. In the middle of May last, that is to say about the worst period of distress, Sir Richard Temple visited the affected tracts and found that distress, wherever manifested, had been promptly and efficiently relieved by the local officers. Although the early anticipations of the extent of the distress had, happily, not been realized, and although there was nothing like famine, nor even an approach to famine, anywhere, still there was real and undeniable suffering over a limited area of country among many thousands of persons, and the Lieutenant-Governor satisfied himself, by a personal inspection of the country, that the organization of relief measures was absolutely necessary to save life. He not only saw the people in a state of physical and mental depression, but he also found some depopulation and some abandonment of fields by reason of this second drought following so close on the traces of the famine. The executive arrangements for averting misery were, however, highly successful. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to say also that, as far as the financial aspect of the case is concerned, the results are satisfactory. It seems probable that the whole cost of the Government relief expenditure will be covered by Rs. 30 000, of which about Rs. 3,000, will be debitable to road funds and to private subscriptions. Both Mr. Metcalfe, the Commissioner of the Division, and Mr. MacDonnell, the Magistrate of Durbanga are entitled to credit for the manner in which they have successfully, and at the same time economically, organized the administration of relief. This is exclusive of the extensive relief afforded in the great estate of Durbhunga, for which Colonel Burn and his officers deserve much credit.

Sir Richard Temple deserves great credit for the effective measures he had adopted without any way disturbing the public mind or the local markets. It is for such services the people are grateful to him.

THE LONDON EXAMINER of the 22nd July last contains a leader on Lord Northbrook. We give the following extracts from it :

"It was characteristic of Lord Northbrook's generosity and modesty that he should have turned the Winchester dinner of last Tuesday evening into an occasion for heaping on his late colleagues and subordinates in India the lion's share of the honours intended for himself. It is quite true that even the ablest Viceroy is, and must be, dependent on his Council; but as regards the singal sucess of his government in the all-important department of finance, the ex-Viceroy was perhaps less indebted to the Collective Wisdom than any of his predecessors.

It is no less certain that Lord Northbrook may be regarded as perhaps the most popular of Viceroys.

In one sense his success was thrust upon him. He had assumed office at a time when the country imparatively wanted rest; when heavy taxation and over-legislation resulted universal discontent—so that even the Commander-in Chief himself felt bound to recommend an addition to the military strength of the country. Lord Northbrook's immediate business was to carry out reforms which Lord Mayo, had he lived, would most certainly have achieved.

It was simply impossible o maintain an income-tax whose unpopularity and extortionate character are sufficiently explained by the fact that, for every shilling which reached the Treasury, two found their way into the pocket of the tax-gatherers. No less oppressive, and unpopular in their respective areas, were the nonagricultural cess of Bombay, and the house-tax of Madras, both of which were bound to go if no Lord Northbrook had ever appeared on the scene. The arrest of extravagance in Public Works was likewise a foregone conclusion—though, of course, his Lordship's Government deserves the sole credit for the excellent policy now enforced in the Department. The Viceroy's Resolution on the conditions to be satisfied before sanction could be accorded to new works, and on the mode in which the charges were henceforth to be met, is perhaps the best which the Government of India has ever issued on the subject. Any Viceroy, as we have suggested, would have felt himself bound to attempt a readjustment of the general revenues of India; but it was not every Viceroy who could show a surplus of nearly 8,000,000*l.* in four years—and that too, without any decline in the efficiency of administration

If we were to ask any intelligent native of the country his real opinion on the the subject, he would reply that the chief significance of Lord Northbrook's rule lay in its being the record of the "moral conquest of India." If, as the speaker truly said, the loyalty of the people is deeper now than it was four years ago, the reason lies not only in financial reform but in the Government's protection of the Behar people during the famine. Formerly the the natives respected the English raj; now they have quite a new feeling of affection for it— not very profound, perhaps, but genuine as far as it goes As producing a great moral effect our famine campaign was worth the titles of ten empresses, and all the pig-sticking and speech-making accomplished by the Prince in India. No doubt the famine was to a great extent, artificial but perhaps the result alluded to will be some compensation for the waste of one or two millions.

The same article has an appreciative notice of Sir Richard Temple. Adverting to the compliment paid by Lord Northbrook to Sir Richard our contemporary says :

"Sir Richard Temple's friends will rejoice at this—his native friends especially, and they are the seventy millions of Bengal. Now that Lord Northbrook's estimate of the new Baronet will be accepted without some limitations. Though honestly meant, the praises bestowed upon him for his services as a Finance Minister sound too much like an after-dinner compliment. But as the present ruler of a population double that of France, Sir Richard Temple has done much to atone for his shortcomings as a financier. His energy is astonishing. He has personally inspected almost every quarter of his vast dominions from Balasore in Orissa to the remote famine district, and the jealously-guarded borders of Thibet. Like a Calmuc Tartar, he rides enormous distances without the slightest fatigue, thus showing himself an excellent example to all young Bengalees desirous of sharing, some day, in the work of governing their native country; for, according to the system introduced by Sir George Campbell, every competitor for the Native Civil Service must show himself as much at home in the saddle and gymnastics as in English and mathematics. In the promotion of primary as well as high education in Bengal, Sir Richard Temple has been more active than his predecessor. In spite, too, of his rather jealous restrictions on the new elective experiment in Calcutta he is rendering excellent service to the cause of local self government throughout the province. No man sympathises more warmly with the people of Bengal, in their nobler aspirations, than His Honour. Many people affect to sneer at him as a mere writer of minutes, but we fear that they are too often actuated by jealousy of the official who has outstripped them in the race. Time, however, will show that the ex-Viceroy's estimate is the right one, that there are excellent reasons why Sir Richard Temple is at the present moment by far the most popular of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal."

Correspondence.

CHITTAGONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

Chittagong, the 19th August 1876.

SIR—The news is re-assuring. Sir Richard Temple has very kindly taken up the hint, which we put forth in one of my letters to you, and Mr. Smith is coming here as our Commissioner. Mr. Lowis leaves Chittagong by the next steamer on three months' privilege leave. His return we understand is doubtful, and after the disclosures of Fenwa and Bharansurry garden affairs, which the public will shortly see in all their glory, it would certainly be undesirable. The news of Mr. Smith's appointment ran like wild fire through the station, and there was joy in every heart and a smile of confidence in every lip.

None but his immediate subordinates mourn the departure of Mr. Lowis. To them he has been a kind master and a generous patron. Service under him they say is not only an honour but a luxury,—he is so kind, so polite, so simple and so good. But his supporting Mr. Kirkwood through good and evil report has made him extremely unpopular with the public and then Mr. Robertson——what shall I say? Here was the sandbank upon which poor Mr. Lowis was ship-wrecked, and we hope that Mr. Smith will avoid it. A friend of mine told me the other evening that some of his European friends were cracking one evening an ugly joke at the expense of Mr. Lowis. They proposed to send a carricature to the "Charware" in which our redoubted Mr. Fuller with his enormous bulk and portruding belly should be represented in an attitude of presenting a sucking bottle to Mr. Lowis inscribed inside with the words —"wisdom and vigour," while the latter would be gaping in astonishment at his corpulent opponent, with Messrs Kirkwood and Robertson—two longest shanks looking over his shoulders with a sinister look at their successful enemy three hornets inscribed with—"Lalchand's case, Nayan Tara's petition, and Fenwa cases," flying over the *faithful three*. The idea is not bad and would repay execution. The Cartoon would represent things which would take volumes to describe.

In your last issue you were slightly mistaken in stating that the Fenwa cases have already been laid before the High Court; up to that time they were not, but by the time this letter appears in print we hope the High Court will have been moved in the matter. But then it would be too late to save Mr. Rattray. He will have perhaps fallen a victim to the official conspiracy if Sir Richard Temple will not have the patience to wait for the judgment of the High Court. Poor man his sin is that he had sent up Mr. Webster for attempting to shoot 8 villagers, instead of also committing the villagers for opposing Mr. Webster in cutting their bund and objecting to be shot. This is considered an one-sided enquiry and has formed a subject of some voluminous explanations and reports. If the gubernatorial fiat has not already gone forth, and if Sir Richard is not inclined to wait until the papers of the cases are published with the judgment of the High Court may we hope that he will take the following points into his consideration (1) Have not offences under Sec. 148,324, (if not 326) and 440 of the Indian Penal Code been clearly established against Mr. Webster and his two valiant Lieutenants Messrs Macdonald and Martin even according to their own admissions? Then why were Messrs Webster and Macdonald charged under Section 147, and let off with a fine of Rs. 500 and 100 respectively, while Mr. Martin went untried? (3) Even admitting that the series of offences charged against them, could be boiled into one of simple rioting under Sec. 147, was it not a rioting of extreme character, in which fire arms were freely used and were not the sentences therefore wholly inadequate? (4) Is not Mr. Kirkwood's wonderful proceeding in defiance of law? (5) Did the villagers commit any offence in bunding a stream for purpose of irrigation, as they have been doing from centuries back? (6) Were they guilty of rioting by opposing (even taking the resistance to be an active one), the cutting of a bund? (7) Even admitting that Mr. Webster did not himself fire, were the villagers guilty of giving false evidence because in that hour of excitement and tumult they were mistaken in identifying the exact man or men who fired at them? and did they deserve for this a sentence of 6 months' imprisonment after being fired at, their bund cut open, their crops destroyed, and their property sold for defraying the number of cases which Mr. Kirkwood instituted against them? (3) Was there any other evidence with the exception of Mr. Webster's own statement and that of his assistants to shew that he did not fire? These are stern facts and speak for themselves. Sir Richard Temple has already done great injustice by leaving this story of oppression unnoticed, though it has ever since its occurrence been pressed upon his attention by you and your contemporaries, and we hope he will not crown it by sacrificing Mr. Rattray, who did his duty honestly and manfully.

Yours' Sincerely,

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS,	Rs.	As.	P
Akola Native General Library	13	4	0
Raja Bissessar Mallah Bahadoor, Seersole	40	0	0
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Deoghur	6	12	0
Major R. C. Money, Raj Darbhangah	6	0	0
Secretary Hosseingunge Literary Club, Lucknow	5	0	0
Secretary City Reading Club Jubbulpore	13	4	0
Babu Kisto Chunder Ghose, Bankipore	13	4	0
,, Seetolnath Bose, Chuprah	13	4	0
,, Rajendrolal Coomar, Baluti	6	10	0
,, Mohendronath Bhuttacharjee, Fyzabad	6	10	0
,, Radhanath Bagchee, Nandgown	13	4	0
,, Raj Coomar Roy, Narrail	13	4	0
,, Mohimaranjon Roy Chowdry, Kakina	20	0	0
,, Chunder Bhooson Bhuttacharjee, Bhaugalpore	5	0	0
,, Dwarkanath Tewary, Tamar Sub-Division	6	10	0
,, Ram Chunder Bose, Julpigoree	13	4	0
,, Surdharilal, Bhangulpore	13	4	0
,, Monoharilaul Shome, Chinsurah	3	0	0
,, Khetter Mohun Roy Chowdry, Barripore	35	0	0
,, Dwarkanath Mittor, Sreekistopore	55	0	0
,, Bapuram Sarma, Golaghat	10	0	0
,, Kallycoomar Sanyal E I. R Setna Station	5	0	0
,, Mahender Proshad, Chuprah	13	4	0

MONEY MARKET.

(*August* 26, 1876.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

				Per 100 *Rs.*
4	Per Cent., Promissory Notes ...	Rs.	101 10 *a*	101 14
4½	,, of 1870 (1885)	,,	103 8 *a*	103 12
4½	,, of 1871 (1884)	,,	103 8 *a*	103 12
4½	,,(Transfr.) of 1872 (1879)	,,	102 0 *a*	102 4
4½	,, of 1859-60 (1879)	,,	104 12 *a*	104 14

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 10 years (1877) ...	Rs.	101 0 *a*	
5	,, for 15 years (1882) ...	,,	102 8 *a*	104 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

				Per 100 *Rs.*
6	Per Cent., of 1864 (due in 1884) ...	Rs.	110 0 *a*	110 8
6	,, of 1865 ... (1885) ...	,,	110 8 *a*	111 8
6	,, of 1866 ... (1886) ...	,,	111 0 *a*	111 8
6	,, of 1867 ... (1887) ...	,,	111 8 *a*	112 0
6	,, of 1870 ... (1890) ...	,,	114 0 *a*	115 0
6	,, of 1872 ... (1892) ...	,,	114 8 *a*	115 8

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*August* 23, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 2nd August* 1876.—Mr. Herbert Hope Risley, B.A., Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is transferred in the same capacity to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. Risley is appointed as a temporary measure to Officiate as an Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in addition to his other duties.

Mr. E. E. Lowis, Commissioner of Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

The 13th August 1876.—Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen, B.A., Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chittagong, is confirmed in that appointment.

The 15th August 1876.—Mr. G. E. Portor, C.S., is appointed to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sarun, but to continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Sarun and Chumparun during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. Drummond, or until further orders.

Mr. C. F. Magrath, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Bogra, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th August 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. Whitmore, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bogra during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. F. Magrath, or until further orders.

The 16th August 1876.—Mr. A. Smith, Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the

Chittagong Division during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. E. Lowis, or until further orders.

Mr. J. J. Livesay, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Jessore during the absence, on deputation of Mr. A. Smith, or until further orders.

The 17th August 1876.—Mr. R. D. Hime, Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant, or any subsequent day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. S Beadon, B.A., Officiating Senior Superintendent of Survey, Midnapore, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. D. Hime, or until further orders.

The 18th August 1876.—Mr. C. D. C. Winter, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is transferred to Monghyr.

The 19th August 1876.—Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Opium Agent, Benares, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. M. Halliday, Magistrate and Collector of Gya, is appointed to act, as Opium Agent of Benares during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, or until further orders.

The 21st August 1876.—Mr. J. Pratt, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for ten days, under Clause 1, Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 24th October next, to, enable him to attend the examination for High Proficiency in Bengali to be held in Calcutta in that month.

The 22nd August 1876.—Mr. C. F. E. Allen, Lecturer on English Law in the Presidency College, is allowed leave for fourteen days, under Section 3—1, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he was relived of his duties as an Acting Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court.

POLICE.—*The 12th August* 1876.—Mr. A. H. James, District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st July last.

Mr. E. M. Showers, Assistant Superintendent of Police Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. H. James, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined that appointment.

The 16th August 1876.—Mr. A. V. Knyvett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-nine days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th instant.

Baboo Nobo Kisto Ghose, a First Grade Inspector of the Bengal Police, is appointed to act temporarily, until further orders, as an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The 22nd August 1876.—Mr. H. Bayley, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to the district of Sarun.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 20 of 1876 [wherein Sutcowrie Doss and Krishna Chunder Doss of No. 15 Manicktollah Street in the town of Calcutta and Hurrakrishna Doss and Charroochunder Doss of the same place Hindoo infants by the said Sutcowrie Doss their brother and next friend are the plaintiffs and Pearymohun Doss, Gobindchunder Doss and Sreemutty Luckimoney Dossee all of No. 15 Manicktollah Street aforesaid and Albert Bermingham Miller Esqr. the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of the said Pearymohun Doss and Gobindchunder Doss Insolvents are defendants] the creditors of the joint estate of the defendants Pearymohun Doss and Gobindchunder Doss and of Gungadhur Doss [who died on or about the 26th day of March 1872] and all persons who were creditors prior to the 9th day of May 1872 and whose claims have not been satisfied or barred by limitation of the firms of Gobindchunder Dass and Company of No. 191 Old China Bazar Street Calcutta, Pearymohun Doss and Company of No. 80 Radhabazar Street aforesaid Gobindchunder Doss and Brothers of No. 197 Old China Bazar Street aforesaid and Gobindchunder Doss and Kristochunder Holder of No. 36 Khongraputty Burra BazarCalcutta, are on or before the 2nd day of September 1876 to send to the Office of the Registrar the said Court on its Original Side their names, addresses, and description the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the Honorable Mr. Justice Pontifex in the Court House on Saturday the 18th day of November 1876 at 11 of the clock in the forenoon being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

W. F. WATSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
6 Old Court House Street,
Calcutta, 5th July, 1876.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

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THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA

IMPORTERS OF

Horticultural Machinery, Tools, &c.,

Lawn Mowing Machines,

16,	19,	22,	25,	30,	36	inch.
Rs. 135,	145,	165,	245,	310,	375	each.

CAN BE WORKED BY
A Boy, A Man, A Man and Boy, Donkey, Pony, Small Horse.

The above Lawn Mowers are manufactured to our express order, and are on the very best principle of construction.

Archimedean Lawn Mowers.

6,	8,	10,	12,	14,	16,	inch.
Rs. 12,	27,	55,	70	85,	100,	each.

The Archimedean Lawn Mower is a very handy and effective Machine, and preferred by some to a more expensively got up article.

Garden Rollers.

Double Cylinder.

18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32,	inch.
Rs. 50,	60,	70,	80,	90,	110,	150,	200,	each.

Galvanized Iron Wire Netting.

For training or protecting Flowers, making Fowl-Houses, guarding Fish from Kites in exposed. Aquariums, keeping Crows out of verandahs, and for many other similar purposes, it will be found very suitable and cheap.

Mesh ½,	¾,	1,	1¼,	1½,	1⅝,	2	inch.
Rs. 2-8,	1-8,	1-2,	0-14,	0-10,	0-8,	0-8	p.yd. 2 ft. wd.
3-12,	2-4,	1-11,	1-5,	0-15,	0-12,	0-12	,, 3 ,,

BORDER FOR CROQUET GROUNDS, AS. 12 PER YARD.

Garden Watering Pots

Painted Red or Green.

1,	1½,	2,	3,	4,	6,	8,	12,	16,	20 qts.
Rs. 2,	2-4,	2-8,	3-8,	4,	5,	5-12,	6-12,	8-12,	10-8 each.

Sets Gardening Tools.

Fitted with English Ash Handles, very nicely got up and suitable for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen.

No.	000,	000,	00,	0,	1,	2,	3,	3a,	4.	5	6
Rs.	2,	2-8,	3.	3-8,	4-8,	5-8,	6-8,	7-8,	8-8,	12-0,	12-8

per set.

Edging Knives, Handled, Rs. 3-0 each.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The election of Municipal Commissioners takes place on the 1st September next, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. at the following Stations:

Elections for Wards 1, 2 and 3, corresponding with Police Stations, Shampooker, Coomertollee and Burtollah, will be held at	*The Burtollah Police Station, 151, Cornwallis Street,*
Elections for Wards 4. 5 and 6. corresponding with Police Stations, Sukea's Street, Jorabagan and Jorasanko, will be held at	*The Jorasanko Police Station, 79 & 80, Upper Chitpore Road.*
Elections for Wards 7. 8. 9. 10, 11 and 12, corresponding with Police Stations, Burra Bazar, Colootollah, Moocheeparrah, Bow Bazar, Puddopooker and Mangoe Lane, will be held at	*The Town Hall.*
Elections for Wards 13. 14. 15, 16 and 17, corresponding with Police Stations, Fenwick Bazar, Toltollah, Collinga, Badamtollee and Bamun Bustee, will be held at...	*The Municipal office.*
Election for Ward 18, *viz.*, Hastings, will be held at	*The Hastings Police Stations.*

Mr. R. Williamson, Surveyor to the Corporation, will be the Polling Officer, at the Burtollah Station.

Mr. M. R Shircore, License Officer to the Corporation, will be the Polling Officer, at the Jorasanko Station.

Baboo Sreenath Ghose, Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, will be the Polling Officer, at the Municipal Office.

Mr. R. Turnbull, Secretary to the Corporation, will be the Polling Officer, at the Town Hall.

Mr. Holloway, Overseer at Hastings, will be the Polling Officer, at the Hastings Station.

At each Polling Station there will be some Assistant Polling Officers, who will register votes under the orders of the Polling Officer of the Station.

Each voter is required to present, or forward in a sealed cover to the Polling Officer his voting paper, with the name of the person or persons for whom he desires to vote, written legibly thereon in the English language, and with all the prescribed particulars, duly filled in.

Any voter who, after having given all his votes and voting paper to one candidate for election as Municipal Commissioner, changes his mind, and gives all his votes and another voting paper to some other candidate, should obtain back, and destroy, the voting paper first given.

If the course indicated in previous paragraph is not followed and voting papers are allowed to remain in possession of two candidates, voting paper first delivered to the Polling Officer will be accepted, and any subsequent voting paper tendered will be refused.

As the work at the Polling Station will be heavy, it is particularly requested that voters, will attend early.

Police will be in attendance at each Polling Station to maintain order.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
21st August 1876.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

THE following reply in answer to questions put by several candidates for election as Municipal Commissioners is published for general information.

1. If a voter A wishes to retract a vote and cancel a voting paper given to candidate B, he should apply to B for return of voting paper. If B refuses to return the voting paper, the voter A should write to Chairman, stating full particulars of case, and should bring the letter *himself* to Chairman, who will issue such special orders as will ensure the cancelled voting paper, in favor of B being refused by the polling officer.

2. The Chairman in giving the above reply desires to state, that he can hardly imagine the case put arising, as it is difficult to believe that any gentleman coming forward for election as a Municipal Commissioner would make use of a voting paper after the given of said paper had informed him that he desired to cancel it.

3. IN reply to the other questions put, the Chairman desires it to be understood, that unless a polling officer receives from the Chairman special orders to meet cases, of cancelled voting papers being fraudulently made use of, in the manner contemplated in the question to which para 1, is a reply, he will invariably accept the voting paper first tendered.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Calcutta Municipality,
The 23rd August, 1876.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

On the requisition of Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose, residing at 2, Anund Chundra Chatterjee's Lane, the name of the said Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose was registered under section 18 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1876 as a person qualified to vote in Ward No 1, and also as a person qualified to be elected as a Commissioner for the Town of Calcutta.

As the qualification put forward by the said Baboo was called into question, the Chairman instituted further inquiries, and it is established that the said Baboo is not qualified, either for election as a Commissioner, or as a voter in Ward No. 1.

It is therefore hereby notified, that under section 19 of the aforesaid Act the Chairman of the Commissioners has removed the name of Baboo Shishir Kumar Ghose from the register of persons qualified to be elected as a Commissioner, and also from the register of persons qualified to vote for Ward No. 1.

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Calcutta, Municipal Office.
The 25th August 1876.

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

The undersigned begs to inform the public, Rajahs, Zemindars and Bahadoors of the country that the vegetable and flower seeds, Cotton and Tobacco seeds, have arrived per "City of Venice" and are sold at the following low prices, 30 sorts of fresh and warranted American vegetable seeds with 7 sorts, of Cabbage seeds, Beet, Carrot, Turnip, Radish, peas, beams, and maize Rs. 5 per packet. 25 sorts of very choice flower seeds Rs. 3 per packet.

Sea Island or long staple cotton seed at Rs. 1-8 per seer Upland Georgia Cotton seed at Re. 1 per seer. Tobacco seeds, Havanah, Cuba, and Maryland, at 4 annas per paper.—

An early application with remittance is solicited by.

NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEE.
Pr. P. Nursery.

Pikeparah Nursery, Calcutta, 11ht August 1876.

N. B. The subscribers to the nursery will be good enough to send their subscriptions and the prices, of plants at an early date

N. C. G.

THE AMRITA-RASA.

A PANACEA FOR VARIOUS MALADIES.

This medicine, the ingredients whereof consists purely of country and hill vegetables, has wrought a miracle in the cure of diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Ague and Fever of all kinds acute and chronic, Chest and Heart diseases *i. e.* Asthma, Phthisis, Palpitation of heart and Consumption. Spleen and Lever, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Fistula Dysentry, Venereal disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Female affections and other diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbidsecretion to a healthy state. Chronic diseases o not long standing can be cured in 15 days indifficult cases of long standing it must be continued for one and in some cases for two months.

Price for a phial containing six chittaks is Rs. 5-8 only.

Testimonials are annexed.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEE,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

আমার কনিষ্ঠ ভগ্নী জ্বর, প্রদর, অরুচি, শরীর ও মস্তক ফোলা, নাক হইতে শীরা বাহির হওয়া, গা, হাত, পা, কামড়ানি ইত্যাদি নানাবিধ পীড়ায় অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতেছিল, মহাশয়ের অমৃত রস সেবনে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হইয়াছে। আমার প্রতিবাসী শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু প্রাণকৃষ্ণ হালদার জ্বর, বাই, অর্শ, অজীর্ণ রোগে অতিশয় কষ্ট পাইতেছিলেন। অজীর্ণ এরূপ হইত যে অন্ন আহারের ১৫ দিন পরে, ঐ অন্ন স্বআকারে নির্গত হইত। আপনার অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য হইয়াছেন।

শ্রীরামচন্দ্র নন্দী।
মোঃ তেলীপাড়া পোষ্ট আফিস জয়নগর

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক মহৌষধীর মহৎ গুণ, যাহা বর্ণনা করিয়াছেন, তাহা আমাদিগের পরীক্ষায় সুন্দররূপে দৃঢ় প্রত্যয় হইয়াছে।

শ্রীআশুতোষ রায়।
কোড়নগাছি জেলা নদীয়া।

আপনার প্রেরিত অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া, আমি নানাপ্রকার রোগ হইতে পরিত্রাণ পাইয়াছি। ইহার নিমিত্ত আমি আন্তরিক কৃতজ্ঞতার সহিত আপনাকে শত২ ধন্যবাদ দিতেছি।

শ্রীমতিলাল হালদার।
মোঃ দারজিলিং।

ইত্যাগ্র মহাশয়ের নিকট হইতে যে অমৃত রস ঔষধী সমভিব্যাহারে আনা হয়, বিগত বৈশাখ মাসের মধ্যে মৎ পত্নী নানা প্রকার উৎকট ব্যাধিগ্রস্থ হইয়াছিলেন। এমন কি জীবন রক্ষার কোন উপায় ছিল না। এমত অবস্থায় ঐ ঔষধী সেবনান্তর কতিপয় দিবস মধ্যেই আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীঈশ্বরচন্দ্র রায় চৌধুরী।
জমীদার বাহালগ্রাম, রাইগঞ্জ পোষ্ট আফিস।

আপনার প্রকাশিত অমৃত রস আনয়ন করিয়া আমার পরিবারকে সেবন করানতে, অনেক পরিমাণে রোগের উপশম বোধ হইতেছে। শারিরীক দৌর্ব্বল্যতা পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অনেক বিশেষ হইয়াছে, তবে উদরের বেদনা যে একেবারে আরাম হইয়াছে, তাহা বলিতে পারি না। এখন যে প্রকার অবস্থা দেখিতেছি, তাহাতে বোধ হয় আরও কিছু অধিককাল ঔষধ সেবন করাইলে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হওয়ার সম্ভব। কারণ পীড়াও নিতান্ত অল্প দিনের নহে।

শ্রীশশীভূষণ হালদার ডেপুটি মাজিষ্ট্রেট।
মোঃ মাতাভাঙ্গা জেলা কুচবিহার।

মহাশয়! বৎসরাবধি আমি জ্বর এবং কাশে অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতেছিলাম। ডাক্তারী ও বৈদ্য মতের নানা প্রকার ঔষধী ব্যবহার করাতেও পীড়ার কিঞ্চিন্মাত্র উপশম না হওয়ায় পরিশেষে মহাশয়ের জগতপরিচিত অমৃত রস ব্যবহার করাতে সম্যক আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছি। আমার যেরূপ উপকার করিলেন, ইহাতে মহাশয়ের নিকট চীরকৃতজ্ঞতা-পাশে বদ্ধ থাকিলাম, এবং যাহাতে আপনার অমৃত রস এই গ্রামে এবং ইহার চতুষ্পার্শে বিশেষ প্রকারে পরিচিত হয়, তজ্জন্য সর্ব্বদা চেষ্টিত থাকিলাম।

শ্রীরমানাথ বন্দোপাধ্যায়।
মোঃ হরিপুর জেলা দিনাজপুর।

মহাশয় আপনার উদাসীন দত্ত অমৃত রস মহৌষধীর গুণ ভুবনবিখ্যাত, এবং কএকটী রোগীকে আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে দেখিয়া অসীম আনন্দ সাগরে মগ্ন হইলাম। না জানি মহাশয় কত প্রাণীকে অকাল কালগ্রাস হইতে মুক্ত করিয়া কতই পুণ্য উপার্জ্জন করিতেছেন, ইহাতে আপনাকে অগণ্য ধন্যবাদ করিতেছি।

শ্রীচৌধুরী প্রতাপনারায়ণ রায়।
জমীদার বাঁশডিহা, জেলা বালেশ্বর।

মহাশয়ের ঔষধ আনাইয়া বহুতর ব্যক্তিকে সেবন করানতে প্রায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। অতএব কাহাকেও পুরাতন রোগাক্রান্ত দেখিলে আপনার মহৌষধ সেবন করিয়া আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে উপদেশ দিতেছি।

শ্রীনীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায়।
মোঃ বহড়ু, মজিলপুর পোষ্ট আফিস।

আপনার প্রেরিত পত্র দ্বারা শ্রীদীনহরি নন্দীর বিষয় সমুদয় অবগত হইলাম। তিনি নিঃসন্দেহ জুয়াচুরি করিয়াছেন, কারণ আমি তাঁহার নিকট হইতে ২৫ শিশি অমৃতরস গ্রহণ করি. তন্মধ্যে ২০টি ঔষধ দ্বারায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। শেষকালে যে ৫ শিশি লইয়াছিলাম, এবং যাহাতে বাঙ্গালা টীকিট দেওয়াছিল, তাহা সেবনে কোন উপকার হয় নাই। অতএব এ প্রদেশে নীচ জাতীয় কোন ব্যক্তিকে ব্যবসার জন্য ঔষধ প্রদানে কোন আবশ্যক নাই। তবে যদি শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় এখানে ঔষধ আনয়ন করেন, তাহা হইলে আমরা তাঁহার নিকট হইতে গ্রহণ করিব।

শ্রীঅপূর্ব্বকৃষ্ণ সেন কবিরাজ।
মোঃ জয়নগর মজীলপুর।

ইতি পূর্বে শ্রীযুক্ত নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় দ্বারায় যে কএকটী ঔষধী আনয়ন হইয়াছিল; তাহার কোনটীই বিফল হয় নাই, যাঁহাকে২ সেবন করান হইয়াছিল, তাঁহারা আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীরামচাঁদ বিশ্বাস।
মোঃ ধাউদাঁড় জেল সাহাবাদ।

অপরাধীর যেরূপ সমুচীত দণ্ড দেওয়া বিধেয়, উপকারীর প্রতি পুরস্কার ও কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করাও তদ্রূপ সর্ব্বতোভাবে কর্ত্তব্য। দেখিলাম অনেকেই মহাশয়ের ঔষধীর আশ্চর্য্য গুণ বর্ণন করিয়াছেন, অতএব আমি যে কিছুক লব্যবহার করিয়া ইহার অসামান্য গুণের পরিচয় প্রাপ্ত হইয়াছি তজ্জন্য কেনই বা কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ না করিব, কেনই বা এই অলোক সামান্য প্রাণদায়িনী ঔষধীর গুণ গরিমা বর্ণনে অগ্রসর না হইব। আমার এক প্রিয়বন্ধুর কিছুকাল হইতে শিরঃপীড়া ছিল, কোন প্রকার চিকিৎসায় তাহা আরোগ্য হয় নাই। ডাক্তার হরিশচন্দ্র শর্ম্মার হিম-সাগর তৈলও ব্যবহার করান হইয়াছিল কিন্তু তাহাতেও উপশম হয় নাই, অবশেষে অনন্যোপায় হইয়া মহাশয়ের সন্ন্যাসীদত্ত ঔষধ ব্যবহার করাতে তিনি আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীরাজেন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত।
মোঃ রায়না ক্লবের সম্পাদক।

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক ঔষধী সেবনে, অনেক ব্যক্তি অতিশয় উৎকট রোগ হইতে মুক্তি লাভ করিয়াছেন, ইহা প্রত্যক্ষ দেখিয়া উক্ত ঔষধীর উপর আমার একান্ত বিশ্বাস জন্মিয়াছে।

শ্রীকালীধন চক্রবর্ত্তী।
মোঃ কলিকাতা ওল্ড কোর্ট হাউস ষ্ট্রীট।

আপনার অনুমতিতে শ্রীমতী মাতাঠাকুরাণীকে স্নান ও আহারাদী ব্যবস্থা করিয়া দেওয়ায় এক্ষণে নিদ্রা ভয় দূর হইয়াছেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে বিস্তর উপকার দর্শিয়াছে; এ পর্য্যন্ত সম্পূর্ণ সুস্থাবস্থায় আছেন।

শ্রীজ্ঞানেন্দ্রকুমার রায় চৌধুরী।
মোঃ টাকী।

ইত্যাগ্রে যে ঔষধী আপনার নিকট হইতে আনান হইয়াছিল, তাহা আপনার প্রেরিত নিয়মাবলীর নিয়মানুসারে সেবন করাতে পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অসুখের অনেক হ্রাস হইয়া আপাততঃ শরীরের স্ফূর্ত্তি লাভ করিয়াছি।

শ্রীনারায়ণচন্দ্র চৌধুরী রায় বাহাদুর।
মোঃ চুড়ামন।

৫ শিশি অমৃত রস অনতিবিলম্বে পাঠাইয়া বাধিত করিবেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে অনেকের উপকার লাভ হইয়াছে।

শ্রীকৈলাশচন্দ্র রায়[illegible]
মোঃ দেছড়দা, [illegible]

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Missirpokhar, Benares.

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Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraon.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

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